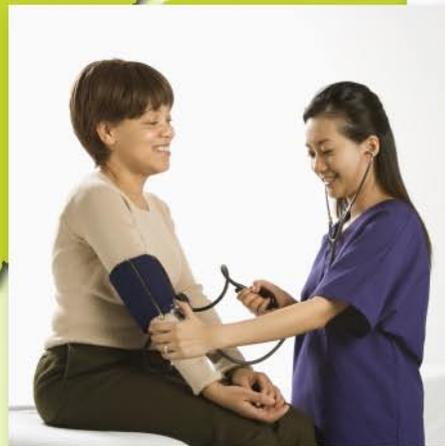


Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Community Health and Social Services Network

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

and its research consultants, **Joanne Pocock** and **Jan Warnke**, for the Networking and Partnership Initiative, a program funded by Health Canada.

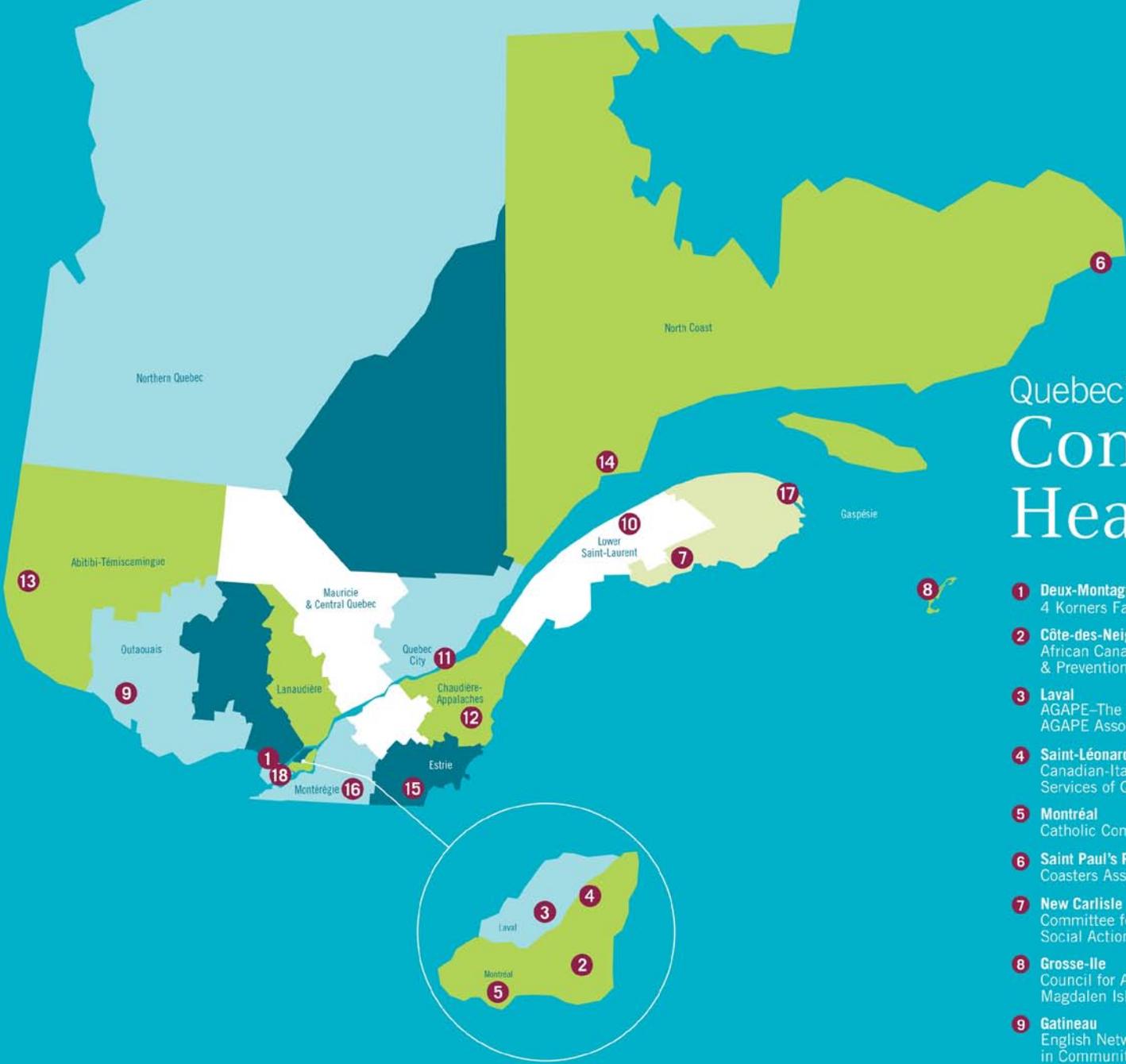


Health
Canada

Santé
Canada

Graphic design and layout of the report was provided by

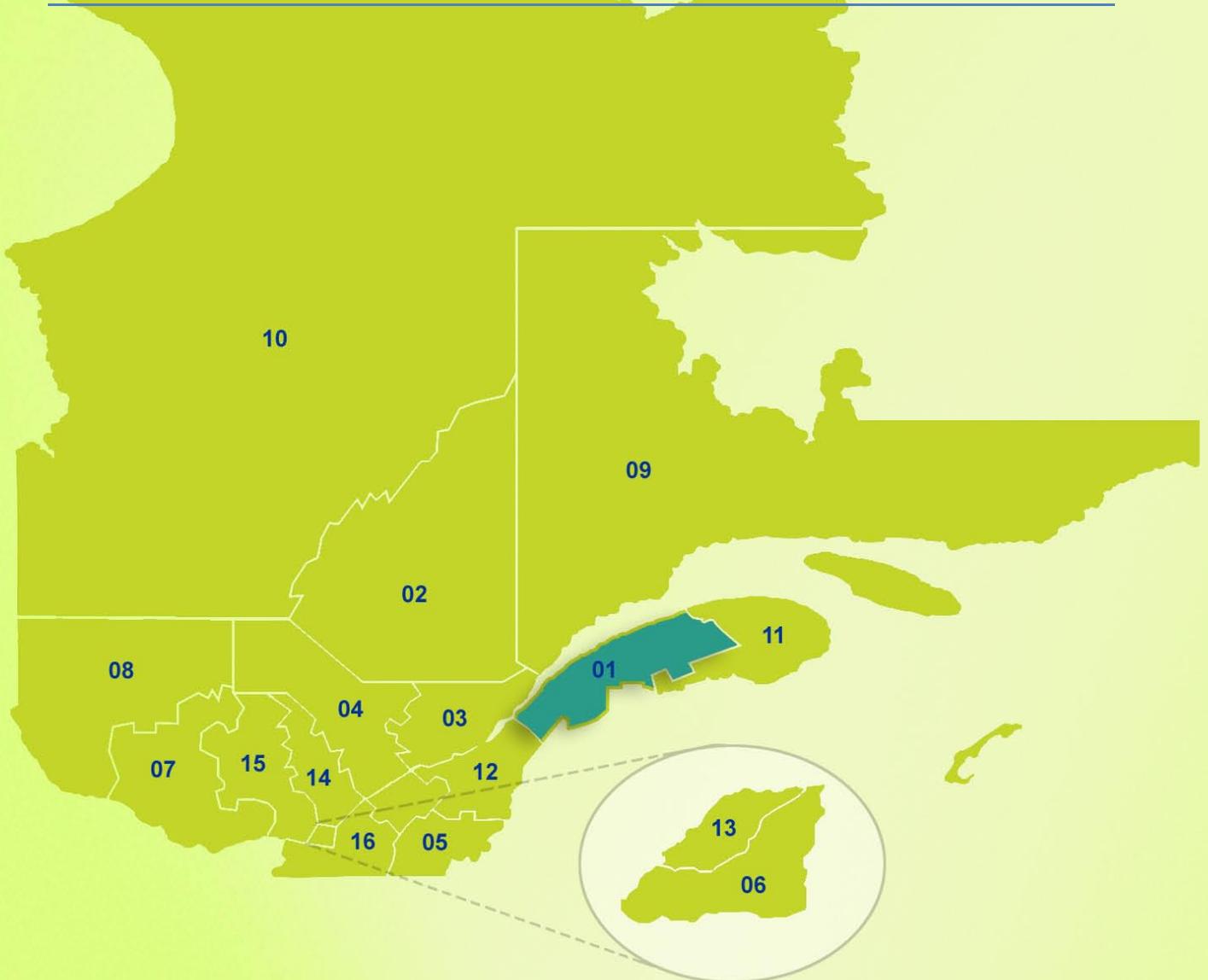




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Méti-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S CSSS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

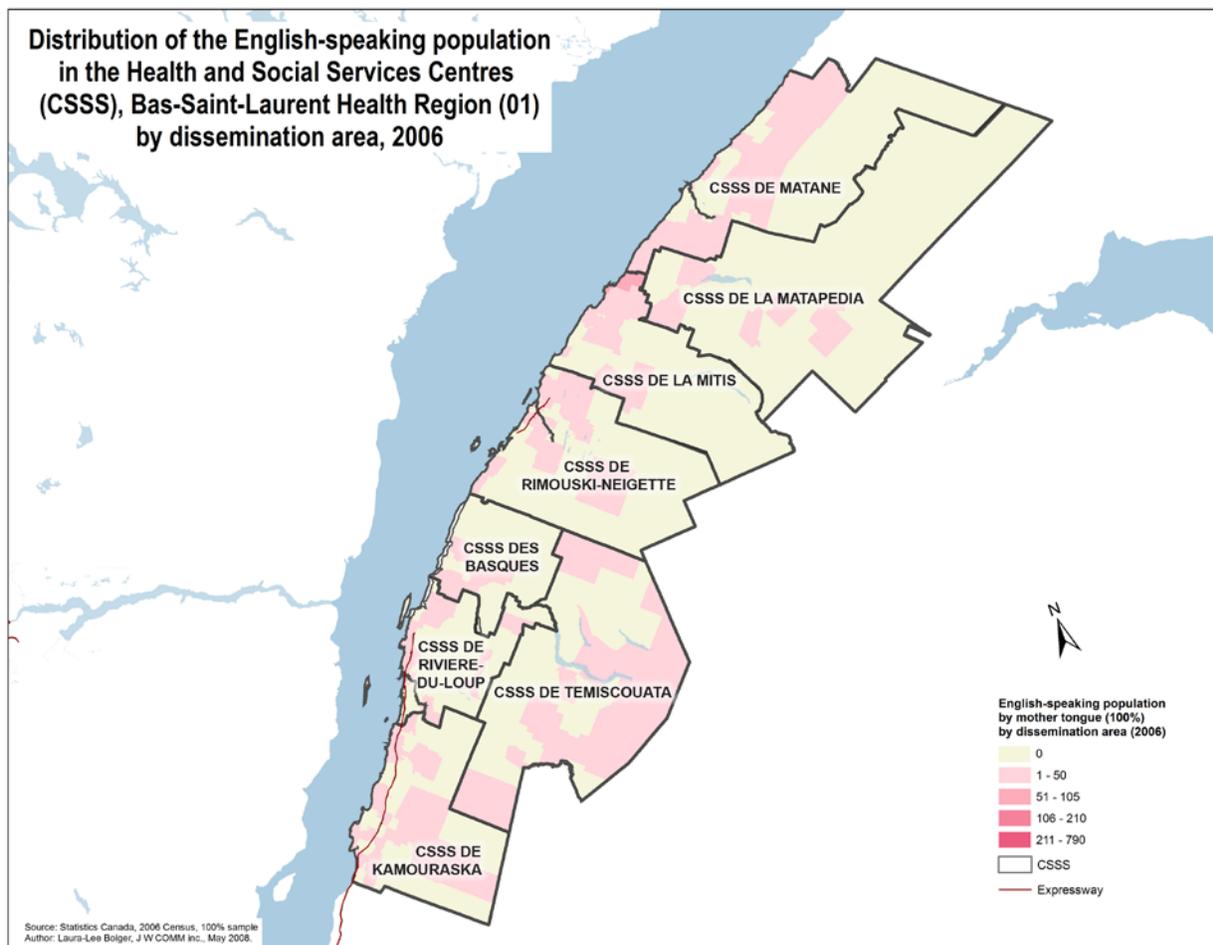
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Mitis

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Matane





**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE RIMOUSKI-NEIGETTE REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income.....	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	1,300	440
	percentage	13.4%	0.7%	0.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	194,625	51,703
	percentage	85.7%	99.3%	99.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	196,045	52,165
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent .7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 440 Anglophones where they represent .8% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	1,300	194,625	440	51,703
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	95	29,453	45	7,653
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	145	24,275	50	6,663
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	420	46,283	120	12,848
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	445	64,320	165	17,150

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	195	30,295	60	7,390
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	7.3%	82.0%	10.2%	14.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.2%	12.5%	11.4%	12.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.3%	23.8%	27.3%	24.8%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	34.2%	33.0%	37.5%	33.2%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	15.0%	15.6%	13.6%	14.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 95 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 10.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 195 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 60 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 13.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	1,205	165,173	395	44,050
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	400	42,585	130	10,856
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	435	69,563	145	16,793
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	290	35,743	90	10,065
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	80	17,295	35	6,340
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	33.2%	25.8%	32.9%	24.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.1%	42.1%	36.7%	38.1%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	24.1%	21.6%	22.8%	22.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.6%	10.5%	8.9%	14.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 400 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 33.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 130 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 32.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 80 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 6.6% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 35 Anglophone high earners where they represent 8.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	1,300	194,625	440	51,703
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	1,285	192,548	440	50,943
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	1,025	160,190	370	41,425
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	845	141,493	330	36,310
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	180	18,700	40	5,115
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	260	32,358	70	9,513
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	15	3,020	10	875
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	45	3,555	15	1,368
Living alone	119,655	856,350	200	25,778	50	7,270
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	98.9%	100.0%	98.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.8%	82.3%	84.1%	80.1%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	65.0%	72.7%	75.0%	70.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.8%	9.6%	9.1%	9.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	16.6%	15.9%	18.4%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%	1.7%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%	1.8%	3.4%	2.6%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.4%	13.2%	11.4%	14.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,025 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 78.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 370 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 84.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 180 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 13.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 40 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 200 English-speakers living alone in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 50 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	275	24,125	125	6,938
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	10	3,180	10	793
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	55	3,358	30	1,305
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	75	4,958	25	1,478
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	120	8,683	60	2,280
65+ years	25,060	165,208	15	3,948	0	1,083
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	21.2%	12.4%	28.4%	13.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.5%	2.0%	22.2%	10.4%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	37.9%	13.8%	60.0%	19.6%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	17.9%	10.7%	20.8%	11.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	27.0%	13.5%	36.4%	13.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	7.7%	13.0%	0.0%	14.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 275 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 125 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 28.4% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 10 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 10.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 10 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 22.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 15 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.7% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior

population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 0 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent % of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	275	24,125	125	6,938
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	275	24,118	125	6,933
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	160	12,360	105	3,185
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	120	8,533	95	2,270
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	35	3,825	10	910
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	115	11,765	20	3,750
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	10	435	0	185
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	40	1,688	15	693
Living alone	49,585	325,655	70	9,640	10	2,870
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	21.2%	12.4%	28.4%	13.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	21.4%	12.5%	28.4%	13.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	15.6%	7.7%	28.4%	7.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	14.2%	6.0%	28.8%	6.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	19.4%	20.5%	25.0%	17.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	44.2%	36.4%	28.6%	39.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	66.7%	14.4%	0.0%	21.1%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	88.9%	47.5%	100.0%	50.7%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	35.0%	37.4%	20.0%	39.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 160 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 15.6% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 105 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 28.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 35 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 19.4% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 10 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 25% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 70 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 35% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 10 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 20% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	1,205	165,183	395	44,053
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	425	46,283	115	12,848
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	445	64,320	165	17,150
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	615	84,735	165	19,106
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	160	15,160	20	3,330
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	240	31,003	70	6,795
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	145	31,168	50	6,938
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	70	12,300	20	2,540
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	40	13,215	15	3,025
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	155	25,908	65	8,655
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	75	10,255	20	3,305
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	55	9,430	30	3,260
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	35	6,628	0	2,345
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	0	1,460	0	570
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	10	3,470	10	1,170
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	250	16,740	115	7,010
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	115	7,103	55	3,100
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	95	7,190	45	2,895
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	51.0%	51.3%	41.8%	43.4%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	37.6%	32.8%	17.4%	25.9%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	53.9%	48.2%	42.4%	39.6%

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.0%	18.9%	12.7%	15.7%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	16.5%	26.6%	17.4%	19.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.0%	20.5%	9.1%	17.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.9%	15.7%	16.5%	19.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	17.6%	22.2%	17.4%	25.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	12.4%	14.7%	18.2%	19.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.9%	4.0%	0.0%	5.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.2%	5.4%	6.1%	6.8%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	20.7%	10.1%	29.1%	15.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.1%	15.3%	47.8%	24.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.3%	11.2%	27.3%	16.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 615 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 51% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 165 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 41.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 17.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 70 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 42.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 250 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 20.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 115 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 29.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 55 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 47.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 27.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	1,205	165,183	395	44,053
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	660	98,553	235	27,883
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	565	88,898	190	25,690
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	90	9,653	45	2,190
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	545	66,630	160	16,170
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	54.8%	59.7%	59.5%	63.3%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	85.6%	90.2%	80.9%	92.1%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	13.6%	9.8%	19.1%	7.9%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	45.2%	40.3%	40.5%	36.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 90 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they experience an unemployment rate of 13.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 19.1%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 545 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 45.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 160 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 40.5% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0101 - CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	1,270	185,838	420	49,518
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	690	129,385	215	31,405
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	180	28,813	110	10,733
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	225	26,160	50	6,875
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	1,465	45	508
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	54.3%	69.6%	51.2%	63.4%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	15.5%	26.2%	21.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.7%	14.1%	11.9%	13.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	14.2%	0.8%	10.7%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 690 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 215 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 51.2%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 14.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rimouski-Neigette, we find 45 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 10.7%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda." *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA MITIS REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	16
Mobility 2001-2006	18
Sources and References	20

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income.....	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity	16
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	18

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	0102 - CSSS de la Mitis
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	1,300	215
	percentage	13.4%	0.7%	1.1%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	194,625	18,600
	percentage	85.7%	99.3%	98.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	196,045	18,815
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent .7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 215 Anglophones where they represent 1.1% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

¹⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	1,300	194,625	215	18,600
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	95	29,453	10	3,000
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	145	24,275	25	2,235
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	420	46,283	70	4,285
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	445	64,320	65	6,005

¹⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	195	30,295	45	3,075
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	7.3%	82.0%	4.7%	16.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.2%	12.5%	11.6%	12.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.3%	23.8%	32.6%	23.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	34.2%	33.0%	30.2%	32.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	15.0%	15.6%	20.9%	16.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 95 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 10 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 4.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Mitis Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 195 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 45 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Mitis.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	1,205	165,173	205	15,600
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	400	42,585	60	4,165
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	435	69,563	60	6,820
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	290	35,743	55	3,365
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	80	17,295	10	1,245
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	33.2%	25.8%	29.3%	26.7%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.1%	42.1%	29.3%	43.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	24.1%	21.6%	26.8%	21.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.6%	10.5%	4.9%	8.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 400 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 33.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 60 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 29.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Mitis.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 80 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 6.6% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 10 Anglophone high earners where they represent 4.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	1,300	194,625	215	18,600
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	1,285	192,548	215	18,405
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	1,025	160,190	170	15,435
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	845	141,493	85	13,560
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	180	18,700	80	1,880
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	260	32,358	45	2,965
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	15	3,020	0	180
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	45	3,555	10	220
Living alone	119,655	856,350	200	25,778	40	2,560
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	98.9%	100.0%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.8%	82.3%	79.1%	83.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	65.0%	72.7%	39.5%	72.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.8%	9.6%	37.2%	10.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	16.6%	20.9%	15.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%	1.8%	4.7%	1.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.4%	13.2%	18.6%	13.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,025 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 78.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 170 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 79.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Mitis.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 180 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 13.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 80 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 37.2% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Mitis. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Mitis Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 200 English-speakers living alone in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 40 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Mitis.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	1,205	165,183	200	15,605
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	425	46,283	65	4,280
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	445	64,320	70	6,005
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	615	84,735	120	8,810
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	160	15,160	45	1,685
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	240	31,003	30	3,190
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	145	31,168	30	3,005
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	70	12,300	0	1,160
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	40	13,215	10	1,245
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	155	25,908	10	2,015
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	75	10,255	0	815
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	55	9,430	0	685
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	35	6,628	0	430
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	0	1,460	0	95
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	10	3,470	0	240
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	250	16,740	50	1,340
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	115	7,103	20	530
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	95	7,190	30	645
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	51.0%	51.3%	60.0%	56.5%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	37.6%	32.8%	69.2%	39.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	53.9%	48.2%	42.9%	53.1%

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		O1 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		O102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.0%	18.9%	15.0%	19.3%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	16.5%	26.6%	0.0%	27.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.0%	20.5%	14.3%	20.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.9%	15.7%	5.0%	12.9%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	17.6%	22.2%	0.0%	19.0%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	12.4%	14.7%	0.0%	11.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.9%	4.0%	0.0%	2.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	2.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.2%	5.4%	0.0%	4.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	20.7%	10.1%	25.0%	8.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.1%	15.3%	30.8%	12.4%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.3%	11.2%	42.9%	10.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 615 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 51% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 120 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 60% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 45 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 69.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 42.9% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 250 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 20.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 50 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 25% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 30.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 42.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	1,205	165,183	200	15,605
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	660	98,553	80	8,950
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	565	88,898	75	7,920
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	90	9,653	10	1,035
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	545	66,630	120	6,655
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	54.8%	59.7%	40.0%	57.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	85.6%	90.2%	93.8%	88.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	13.6%	9.8%	12.5%	11.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	45.2%	40.3%	60.0%	42.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 90 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they experience an unemployment rate of 13.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 12.5%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Mitis Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 545 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 45.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 120 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 60% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0102 - CSSS de la Mitis	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	1,270	185,838	210	17,730
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	690	129,385	165	12,645
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	180	28,813	0	1,960
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	225	26,160	25	2,985
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	1,465	20	145
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	54.3%	69.6%	78.6%	71.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	15.5%	0.0%	11.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.7%	14.1%	11.9%	16.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	14.2%	0.8%	9.5%	0.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 690 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 165 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 78.6%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 14.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Mitis, we find 20 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.5%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE MATANE REGION 01 – BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	16
Mobility 2001-2006	18
Sources and References	20

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income.....	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity	16
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	18

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³⁰ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	0103 - CSSS de Matane
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	1,300	145
	percentage	13.4%	0.7%	0.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	194,625	21,720
	percentage	85.7%	99.3%	99.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	196,045	21,875
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent .7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 145 Anglophones where they represent .7% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	1,300	194,625	145	21,720
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	95	29,453	0	2,980
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	145	24,275	10	2,430
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	420	46,283	55	5,005
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	445	64,320	50	7,700

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	195	30,295	30	3,605
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	7.3%	82.0%	0.0%	13.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.2%	12.5%	6.9%	11.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.3%	23.8%	37.9%	23.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	34.2%	33.0%	34.5%	35.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	15.0%	15.6%	20.7%	16.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 95 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 7.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 0 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent % of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Matane Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 195 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 30 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 20.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Matane.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	1,205	165,173	145	18,740
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	400	42,585	35	5,070
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	435	69,563	45	8,165
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	290	35,743	45	3,465
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	80	17,295	20	2,025
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	33.2%	25.8%	24.1%	27.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.1%	42.1%	31.0%	43.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	24.1%	21.6%	31.0%	18.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.6%	10.5%	13.8%	10.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 400 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 33.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that

³² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Matane, we find 35 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Matane.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 80 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 6.6% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 20 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³³ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	1,300	194,625	145	21,720
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	1,285	192,548	140	21,595
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	1,025	160,190	120	17,615
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	845	141,493	105	15,340
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	180	18,700	15	2,275
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	260	32,358	20	3,980
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	15	3,020	0	390
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	45	3,555	10	350
Living alone	119,655	856,350	200	25,778	20	3,240
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	98.9%	96.6%	99.4%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.8%	82.3%	82.8%	81.1%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	65.0%	72.7%	72.4%	70.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.8%	9.6%	10.3%	10.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	16.6%	13.8%	18.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%	1.8%	6.9%	1.6%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.4%	13.2%	13.8%	14.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,025 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 78.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 120 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Matane.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 180 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 13.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 15 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Matane. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Matane Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 200 English-speakers living alone in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 15.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 20 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Matane.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁵ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

³⁵ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁶.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	1,205	165,183	140	18,735
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	425	46,283	55	5,005
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	445	64,320	50	7,700
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	615	84,735	55	10,010
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	160	15,160	10	1,770
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	240	31,003	35	3,775
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	145	31,168	10	3,580
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	70	12,300	10	1,310
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	40	13,215	0	1,660
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	155	25,908	30	2,835
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	75	10,255	20	1,155
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	55	9,430	10	1,170
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	35	6,628	20	840
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	0	1,460	0	165
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	10	3,470	10	425
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	250	16,740	25	1,465
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	115	7,103	20	605
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	95	7,190	0	670
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	51.0%	51.3%	39.3%	53.4%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	37.6%	32.8%	18.2%	35.4%

³⁶ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	53.9%	48.2%	70.0%	49.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.0%	18.9%	7.1%	19.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	16.5%	26.6%	18.2%	26.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.0%	20.5%	0.0%	21.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.9%	15.7%	21.4%	15.1%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	17.6%	22.2%	36.4%	23.1%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	12.4%	14.7%	20.0%	15.2%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.9%	4.0%	14.3%	4.5%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.2%	5.4%	20.0%	5.5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	20.7%	10.1%	17.9%	7.8%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.1%	15.3%	36.4%	12.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.3%	11.2%	0.0%	8.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 615 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 51% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 55 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 39.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 10 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 18.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 35 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 70% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 250 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 20.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone

population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Matane, we find 25 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 17.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 36.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 21.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 0 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise % of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The

proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	1,205	165,183	140	18,735
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	660	98,553	80	10,465
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	565	88,898	70	9,255
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	90	9,653	10	1,205
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	545	66,630	60	8,270
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	54.8%	59.7%	57.1%	55.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	85.6%	90.2%	87.5%	88.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	13.6%	9.8%	12.5%	11.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	45.2%	40.3%	42.9%	44.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 90 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they experience an unemployment rate of 13.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 12.5%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Matane Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 545 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they comprise 45.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 60 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 42.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		01 - RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent		0103 - CSSS de Matane	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	1,270	185,838	140	20,853
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	690	129,385	50	14,915
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	180	28,813	20	3,320
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	225	26,160	35	2,495
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	1,465	25	120
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	54.3%	69.6%	35.7%	71.5%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	15.5%	14.3%	15.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.7%	14.1%	25.0%	12.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	14.2%	0.8%	17.9%	0.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 690 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they represent 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Matane, we find 50 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 35.7%. This is much lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

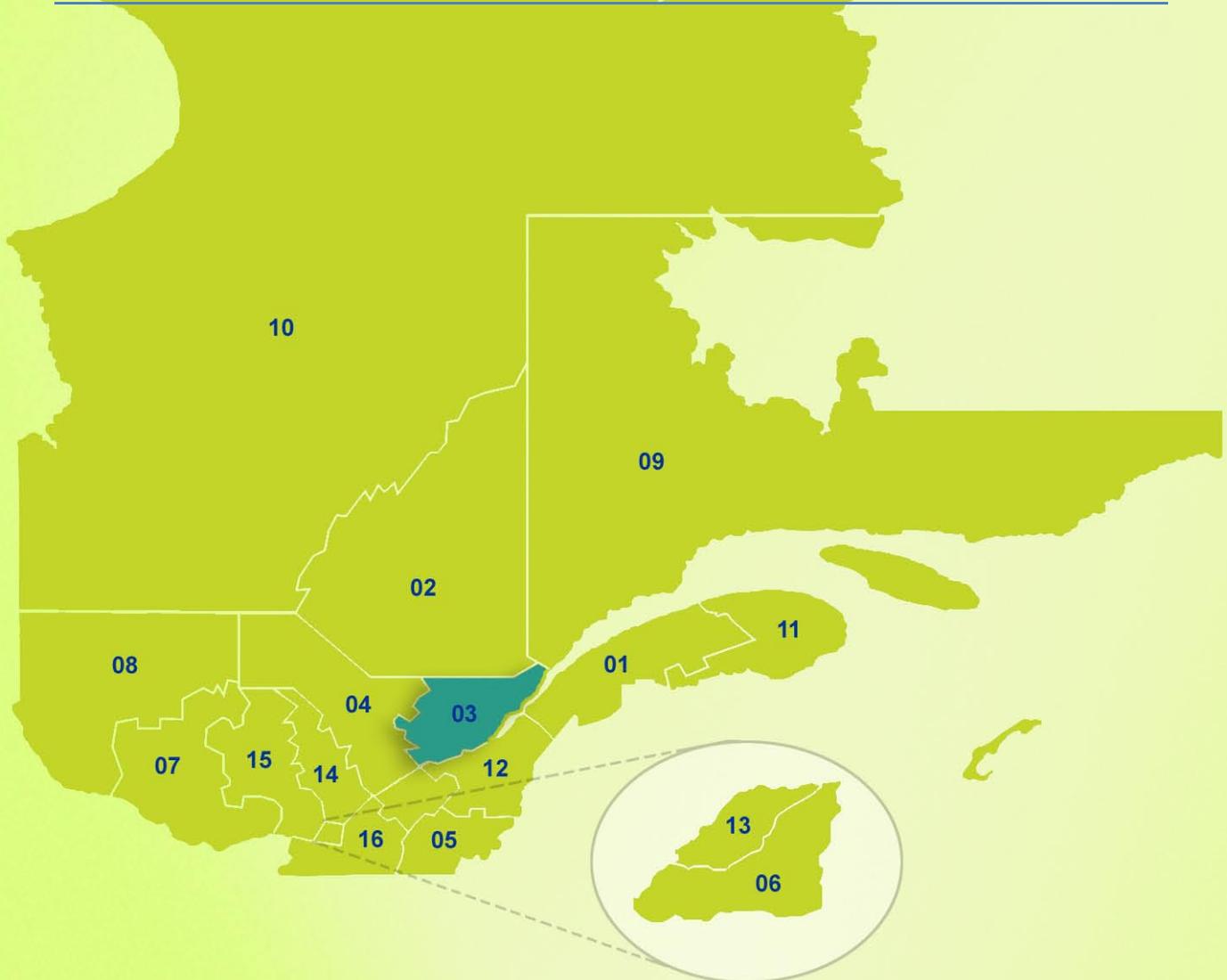
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent where they account for 14.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Matane, we find 25 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 17.9%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

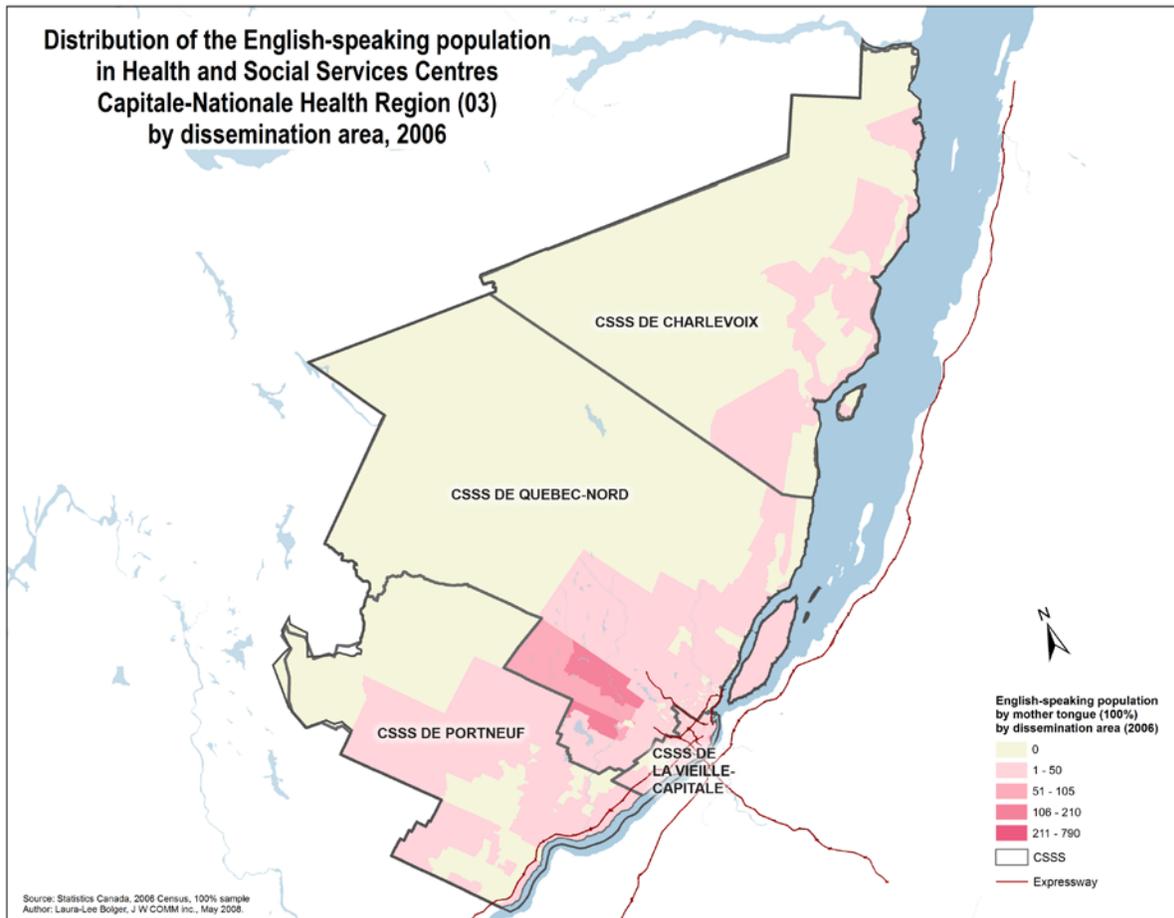
Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Portneuf

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Québec-Nord

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Charlevoix



Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE PORTNEUF REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	17
Mobility 2001-2006.....	19
Sources and References	21

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	17
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	19

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	0301 - CSSS de Portneuf
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	11,845	450
	percentage	13.4%	1.8%	1.0%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	636,528	44,953
	percentage	85.7%	98.0%	99.0%
Total population	number	7,435,900	649,605	45,430
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 11,845 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 1.8% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 450 Anglophones where they represent 1% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	450	44,953
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	50	6,825
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	45	5,025
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	140	10,980
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	135	14,860
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	80	7,263

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	11.1%	15.2%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	10.0%	11.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	31.1%	24.4%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	30.0%	33.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	17.8%	16.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 50 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Portneuf Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 80 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Portneuf.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	400	38,128
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	120	9,065
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	175	15,140
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	35	8,855
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	70	5,075
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	30.0%	23.8%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	43.8%	39.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	8.8%	23.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	17.5%	13.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 120 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 30% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 70 Anglophone high earners where they represent 17.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	450	44,953
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	440	44,755
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	370	38,200
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	335	34,030
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	35	4,170
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	65	6,555
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	15	555
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	10	510
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	50	5,490
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	97.8%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	82.2%	85.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	74.4%	75.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	7.8%	9.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	14.4%	14.6%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	3.3%	1.2%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	2.2%	1.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	11.1%	12.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 370 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 35 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 7.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Portneuf Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 50 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Portneuf.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	400	38,125
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,800	172,695	135	10,985
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	135	14,855
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,925	227,051	200	19,415
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	805	40,321	30	3,235
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,170	80,138	60	7,415
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,145	83,718	75	7,930
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	450	36,378	15	3,405
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	420	31,198	50	3,155
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	1,570	101,078	35	6,025
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	640	41,275	10	2,380
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	460	32,825	20	2,245
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	610	27,703	10	1,245
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	190	7,433	10	320
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	250	12,750	0	695
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,375	103,630	80	3,505
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,710	47,285	70	1,640
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,145	39,993	0	1,345
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	36.9%	41.8%	50.0%	50.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	21.2%	23.3%	22.2%	29.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	34.0%	40.7%	44.4%	49.9%

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.8%	15.4%	18.8%	20.8%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	11.8%	21.1%	11.1%	31.0%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.8%	37.0%	21.2%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	14.8%	18.6%	8.8%	15.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.8%	23.9%	7.4%	21.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	13.4%	16.7%	14.8%	15.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%	2.5%	3.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.3%	7.4%	2.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	7.3%	6.5%	0.0%	4.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	31.8%	19.1%	20.0%	9.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	45.0%	27.4%	51.9%	14.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	33.3%	20.3%	0.0%	9.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.9% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 200 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 50% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 805 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 30 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 22.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 34% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 60 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 44.4% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,375 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 31.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 80 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 20% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,710 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 45% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 70 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 51.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 33.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 0 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 0% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	400	38,125
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	6,625	356,153	260	23,165
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	6,140	338,140	240	21,895
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	485	18,013	20	1,280
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,000	187,035	140	14,960
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.4%	65.6%	65.0%	60.8%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.7%	94.9%	92.3%	94.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.3%	5.1%	7.7%	5.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.6%	34.4%	35.0%	39.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 20 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Portneuf Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,000 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 140 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0301 - CSSS de Portneuf	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	11,500	608,673	435	43,070
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	6,195	383,745	310	31,325
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	2,285	143,063	35	4,995
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	1,185	70,173	85	6,360
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,835	11,698	15	383
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	53.9%	63.0%	71.3%	72.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	19.9%	23.5%	8.0%	11.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	10.3%	11.5%	19.5%	14.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.0%	1.9%	3.4%	0.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 6,195 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 310 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 71.3%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,835 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Portneuf, we find 15 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.4%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA VIEILLE-CAPITALE REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc,

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	11,845	6,920
	percentage	13.4%	1.8%	2.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	636,528	283,600
	percentage	85.7%	98.0%	97.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	649,605	291,450
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 11,845 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 1.8% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 6,920 Anglophones where they represent 2.4% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

¹⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	6,920	283,600
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	600	34,780
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	905	38,890
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	2,205	76,228
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,965	87,125
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	1,245	46,578

¹⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	8.7%	12.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	13.1%	13.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	31.9%	26.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	28.4%	30.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	18.0%	16.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 600 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 8.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,245 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 18% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille- Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	6,320	248,820
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	1,645	53,673
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	2,055	90,915
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	1,210	56,450
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	1,410	47,835
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	26.0%	21.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	32.5%	36.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	19.1%	22.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	22.3%	19.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,645 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,410 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	6,920	283,600
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	6,805	280,780
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	5,225	200,923
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	4,410	169,720
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	810	31,200
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	1,580	79,840
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	90	5,218
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	225	15,205
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	1,270	59,415
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	98.3%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	75.5%	70.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	63.7%	59.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	11.7%	11.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	22.8%	28.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%	5.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	18.4%	21.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 5,225 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 75.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 810 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 11.7% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,270 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	1,520	61,550
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	165	13,225	120	7,023
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	255	16,275	215	11,735
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	745	24,700	595	15,808
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	430	26,558	310	14,750
65+ years	25,060	165,208	420	20,748	280	12,236
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	22.0%	21.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	13.6%	8.3%	20.0%	20.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	17.8%	20.2%	23.8%	30.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.6%	14.3%	27.0%	20.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.5%	13.5%	15.8%	16.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	21.4%	22.3%	22.5%	26.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,015 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 17% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,520 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 22% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 13.6% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 120 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 20% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Seniors (65+) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.4% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population.

This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 280 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 22.5% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	1,520	61,550
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	2,015	101,508	1,520	61,543
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	1,160	48,590	925	25,750
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	885	31,438	680	16,630
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	275	17,153	245	9,110
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	855	52,915	600	35,793
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	1,755	10	1,170
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	180	12,495	100	9,260
Living alone	49,585	325,655	645	38,655	490	25,355
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	22.0%	21.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	17.3%	16.1%	22.3%	21.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.5%	9.7%	17.7%	12.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	10.9%	7.3%	15.4%	9.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	25.1%	30.2%	29.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	36.9%	40.4%	38.0%	44.8%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	18.8%	16.7%	11.1%	22.4%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	48.6%	56.1%	44.4%	60.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.1%	39.3%	38.6%	42.7%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 1,160 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 12.5% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 925 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 17.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 275 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 245 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 30.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 645 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.1% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 490 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 38.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	6,320	248,835
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,800	172,695	2,205	76,228
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,970	87,135
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,925	227,051	2,035	92,441
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	805	40,321	380	15,370
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,170	80,138	570	29,553
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,145	83,718	570	29,845
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	450	36,378	245	11,855
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	420	31,198	150	11,270
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	1,570	101,078	850	46,900
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	640	41,275	245	17,045
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	460	32,825	260	14,618
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	610	27,703	385	14,428
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	190	7,433	115	3,503
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	250	12,750	150	6,293
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,375	103,630	2,475	65,230
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,710	47,285	1,220	28,438
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,145	39,993	835	25,395
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	36.9%	41.8%	32.2%	37.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	21.2%	23.3%	17.2%	20.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	34.0%	40.7%	28.9%	33.9%

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.8%	15.4%	9.0%	12.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	11.8%	21.1%	11.1%	15.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.8%	7.6%	12.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	14.8%	18.6%	13.4%	18.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.8%	23.9%	11.1%	22.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	13.4%	16.7%	13.2%	16.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%	6.1%	5.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.3%	5.2%	4.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	7.3%	6.5%	7.6%	7.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	31.8%	19.1%	39.2%	26.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	45.0%	27.4%	55.3%	37.3%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	33.3%	20.3%	42.4%	29.1%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>							

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or Less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.9% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 2,035 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 32.2% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 805 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 380 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 17.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 34% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 570 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 28.9% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,375 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 31.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 2,475 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 39.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,710 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 45% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 55.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 33.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 835 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 42.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	6,320	248,835
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	6,625	356,153	3,855	161,028
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	6,140	338,140	3,555	152,153
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	485	18,013	295	8,880
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,000	187,035	2,465	87,808
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.4%	65.6%	61.0%	64.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.7%	94.9%	92.2%	94.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.3%	5.1%	7.7%	5.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.6%	34.4%	39.0%	35.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 295 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,000 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 2,465 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 39% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0302 - CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	11,500	608,673	6,750	273,315
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	6,195	383,745	3,390	158,628
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	2,285	143,063	1,470	72,660
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	1,185	70,173	635	34,093
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,835	11,698	1,245	7,948
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	53.9%	63.0%	50.2%	58.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	19.9%	23.5%	21.8%	26.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	10.3%	11.5%	9.4%	12.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.0%	1.9%	18.4%	2.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 6,195 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 3,390 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 50.2%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,835 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vieille-Capitale, we find 1,245 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 18.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE QUÉBEC-NORD REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity	22
Mobility 2001-2006.....	24
Sources and References	26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³⁰ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale	0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	11,845	4,385
	percentage	13.4%	1.8%	1.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	636,528	278,990
	percentage	85.7%	98.0%	98.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	649,605	283,650
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 11,845 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 1.8% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 4,385 Anglophones where they represent 1.5% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	4,385	278,990
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	565	47,823
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	470	33,130
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	1,420	78,925
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,300	84,988
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	630	34,126

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	12.9%	17.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	10.7%	11.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	32.4%	28.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	29.6%	30.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	14.4%	12.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 565 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 12.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Québec-Nord Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 630 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec- Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	3,820	231,168
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	875	47,523
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	1,185	80,055
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	930	61,338
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	820	42,245
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	22.9%	20.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	31.0%	34.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	24.3%	26.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	21.5%	18.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that

³² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 875 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 820 Anglophone high earners where they represent 21.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³³ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	4,385	278,990
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	4,300	276,958
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	3,630	236,913
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	3,290	207,130
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	340	29,780
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	670	40,050
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	70	4,110
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	140	5,855
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	475	30,068
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	98.1%	99.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	82.8%	84.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	75.0%	74.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	7.8%	10.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	15.3%	14.4%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	2.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	10.8%	10.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 3,630 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 340 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 7.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Québec-Nord Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 475 English-speakers living alone where they represent 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Québec-Nord.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁵ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	455	33,495
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	165	13,225	45	5,405
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	255	16,275	50	4,025
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	745	24,700	120	7,775
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	430	26,558	110	9,290
65+ years	25,060	165,208	420	20,748	130	7,000
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	10.4%	12.0%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	13.6%	8.3%	8.0%	11.3%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	17.8%	20.2%	10.6%	12.1%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.6%	14.3%	8.5%	9.9%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.5%	13.5%	8.5%	10.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	21.4%	22.3%	20.6%	20.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

³⁵ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,015 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 17% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 455 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 10.4% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 13.6% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 45 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 8% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 420 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.4% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 130 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 20.6% of the Anglophone senior population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	2,015	101,505	455	33,495
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	2,015	101,508	445	33,498
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	1,160	48,590	210	19,638
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	885	31,438	195	12,653
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	275	17,153	10	6,985
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	855	52,915	240	13,875
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	1,755	25	535
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	180	12,495	75	2,720
Living alone	49,585	325,655	645	38,655	130	10,635
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.9%	10.4%	12.0%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	17.3%	16.1%	10.3%	12.1%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.5%	9.7%	5.8%	8.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	10.9%	7.3%	5.9%	6.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	25.1%	2.9%	23.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	36.9%	40.4%	35.8%	34.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	18.8%	16.7%	35.7%	13.0%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	48.6%	56.1%	53.6%	46.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.1%	39.3%	27.4%	35.4%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 1,160 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 12.5% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 210 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 5.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 275 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 10 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 2.9% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 645 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.1% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 130 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 27.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁶.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	3,815	231,165
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,800	172,695	1,425	78,928
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	1,310	84,985
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,925	227,051	1,665	101,570
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	805	40,321	390	19,313
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,170	80,138	540	37,943
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,145	83,718	490	40,963
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	450	36,378	185	19,120
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	420	31,198	200	14,795
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	1,570	101,078	655	44,795
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	640	41,275	370	20,623
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	460	32,825	175	14,718
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	610	27,703	200	10,935
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	190	7,433	70	3,415
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	250	12,750	95	5,123
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,375	103,630	805	32,918
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,710	47,285	420	16,450
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,145	39,993	290	12,405
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	36.9%	41.8%	43.6%	43.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	21.2%	23.3%	27.4%	24.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	34.0%	40.7%	41.2%	44.6%

³⁶ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec- Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.8%	15.4%	12.8%	17.7%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	11.8%	21.1%	13.0%	24.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.8%	15.3%	17.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	14.8%	18.6%	17.2%	19.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.8%	23.9%	26.0%	26.1%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	13.4%	16.7%	13.4%	17.3%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.3%	4.9%	4.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	7.3%	6.5%	7.3%	6.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	31.8%	19.1%	21.1%	14.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	45.0%	27.4%	29.5%	20.8%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	33.3%	20.3%	22.1%	14.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 36.9% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 1,665 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 43.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 805 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 390 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 27.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 34% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 41.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,375 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 31.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 805 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 21.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,710 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 45% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 420 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 29.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 33.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 290 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	10,625	543,188	3,815	231,165
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	6,625	356,153	2,470	157,443
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	6,140	338,140	2,300	151,073
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	485	18,013	155	6,353
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,000	187,035	1,345	73,723
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.4%	65.6%	64.7%	68.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.7%	94.9%	93.1%	96.0%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.3%	5.1%	6.3%	4.0%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.6%	34.4%	35.3%	31.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 155 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.3%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Québec-Nord Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,000 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 37.6% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 1,345 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0303 - CSSS de Québec-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	11,500	608,673	4,220	264,425
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	6,195	383,745	2,455	172,568
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	2,285	143,063	765	61,745
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	1,185	70,173	435	26,948
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,835	11,698	550	3,158
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	53.9%	63.0%	58.2%	65.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	19.9%	23.5%	18.1%	23.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	10.3%	11.5%	10.3%	10.2%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.0%	1.9%	13.0%	1.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 6,195 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 53.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 2,455 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 58.2%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,835 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Québec-Nord, we find 550 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 13%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE CHARLEVOIX REGION 03 – LA CAPITALE-NATIONALE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	4
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	12
Mobility 2001-2006.....	13
Sources and References	14

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴⁰ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴¹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴² (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴⁰ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴¹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴² http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec’s English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec’s health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	12
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	13

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴³ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 28 - Population Size

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were

⁴³ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁴

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 29 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	95	28,985
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,215	93,343	0	3,923
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,430	80,453	10	3,403
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	3,795	172,698	30	6,570
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	3,440	196,893	40	9,930
65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,965	93,143	15	5,160
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	10.3%	25.1%	0.0%	13.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	10.5%	11.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.0%	27.1%	31.6%	22.7%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.0%	30.9%	42.1%	34.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%	15.8%	17.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,215 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.3% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority

⁴⁴ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,965 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 15 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 15.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Charlevoix.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁵ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 30 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	10,630	543,185	95	25,063
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,645	116,268	15	6,035
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,440	197,005	25	10,910
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	2,205	131,968	20	5,320
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,335	97,943	15	2,790
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.9%	21.4%	15.8%	24.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.4%	36.3%	26.3%	43.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.3%	21.1%	21.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	22.0%	18.0%	15.8%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,645 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less

⁴⁵ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 15 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 15.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Charlevoix.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,335 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they represent 22% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 15 Anglophone high earners where they represent 15.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁶ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 31 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		03 - RSS de la Capitale-Nationale		0304 - CSSS de Charlevoix	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	11,845	636,528	95	28,985
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	11,615	631,073	90	28,590
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	9,300	500,015	85	23,980
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	8,110	431,703	75	20,818
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,195	68,313	20	3,153
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	2,315	131,058	0	4,610
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	160	10,498	0	605
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	370	22,253	0	675
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,785	98,308	0	3,325
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.1%	99.1%	94.7%	98.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	78.6%	89.5%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	68.5%	67.8%	78.9%	71.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.1%	10.7%	21.1%	10.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	20.6%	0.0%	15.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	2.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	0.0%	2.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.1%	15.4%	0.0%	11.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁷

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,300 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 85 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 89.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Charlevoix.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,195 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 10.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Charlevoix, we find 20 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 21.1% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Charlevoix. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Charlevoix Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale region.

⁴⁷ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,785 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Capitale-Nationale where they account for 15.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁸ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 32 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Table 33 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁴⁸ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members.⁴⁹

Table 34 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵⁰

Table 35 - Labour Force Activity

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁴⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

⁵⁰ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵¹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

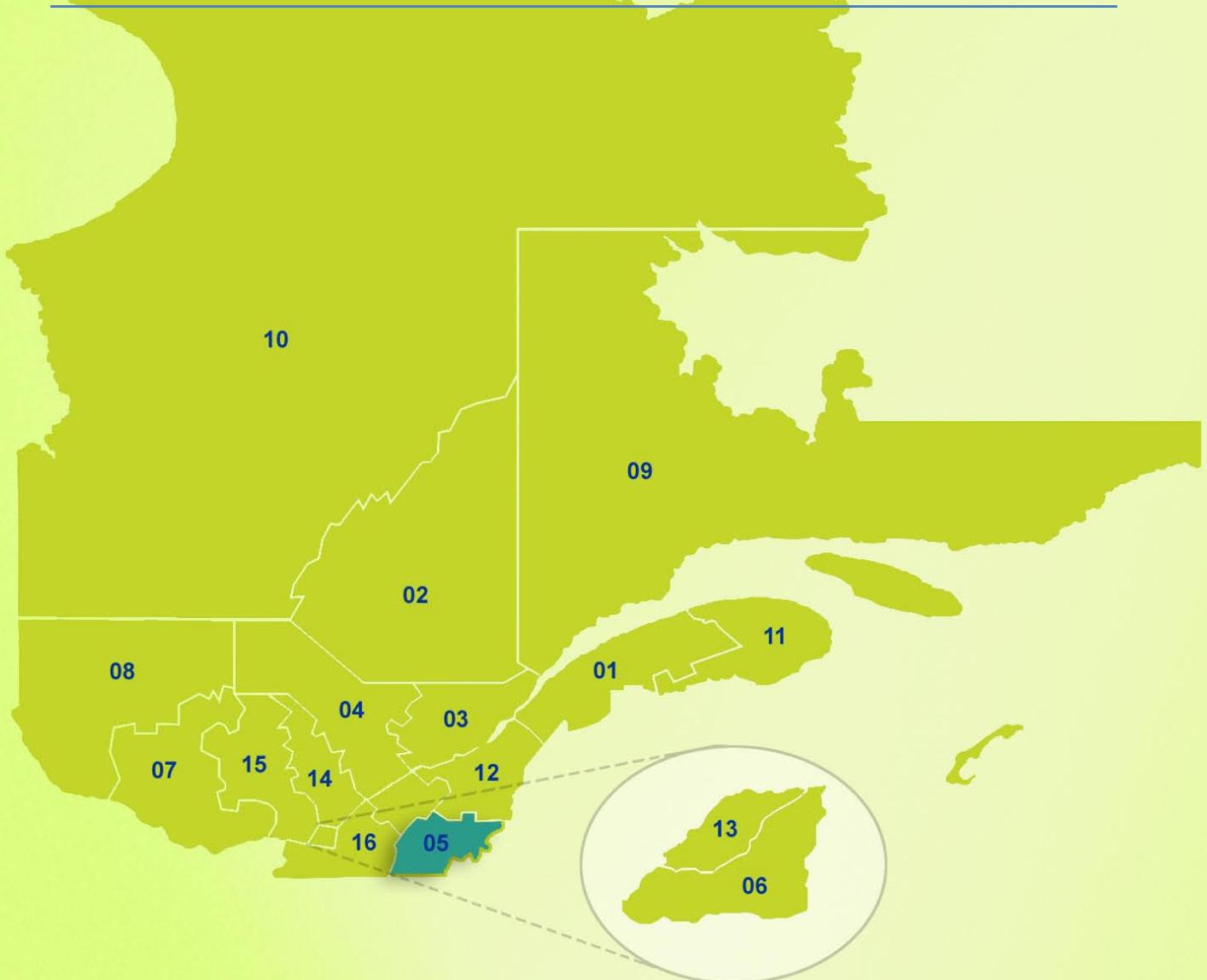
(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁵¹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 05 – ESTRIE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 05 – ESTRIE

Contents

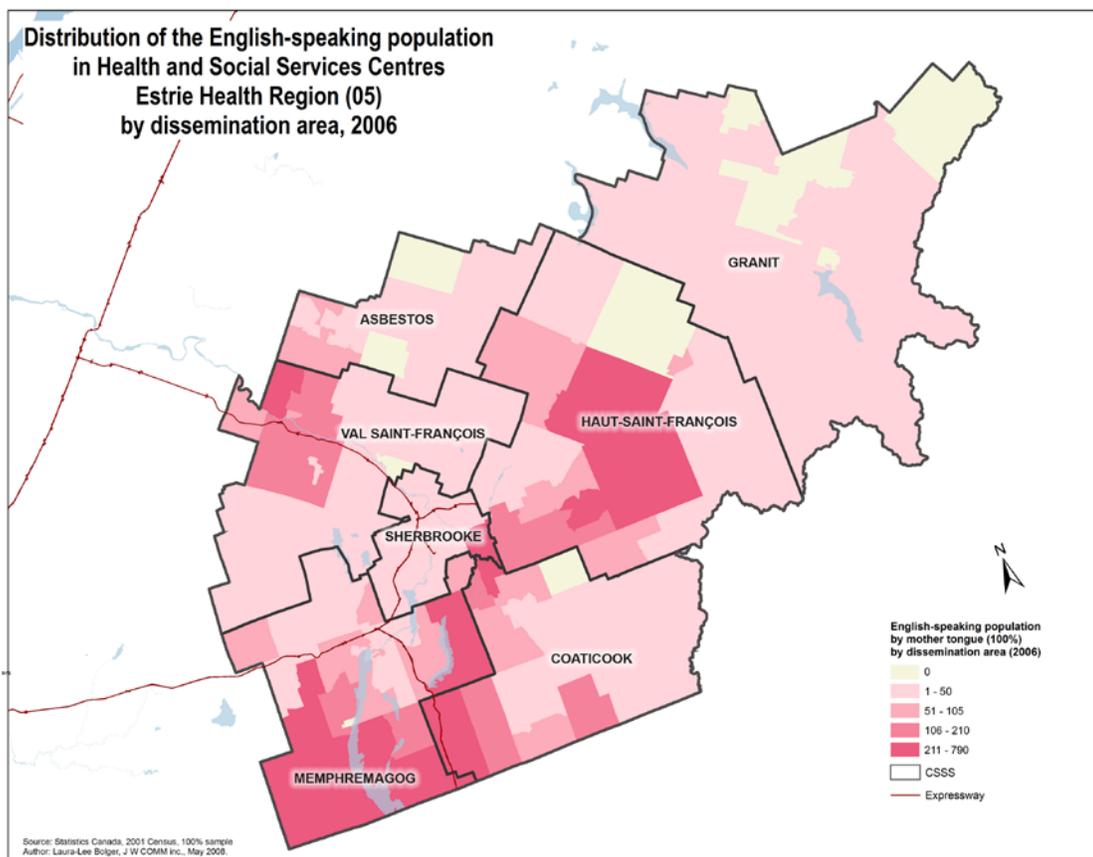
Demographic Profile of CSSS du Granit

Demographic Profile of CSSS des Sources

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Memphremagog

Demographic Profile of CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke



Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU GRANIT REGION 05 – ESTRIE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	13
Labour Force Activity	17
Mobility 2001-2006.....	19
Sources and References	21

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	12
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	13
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	17
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	19

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	05 - RSS de l'Estrie	0501 - CSSS du Granit
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	23,580	315
	percentage	13.4%	8.0%	1.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	269,743	21,778
	percentage	85.7%	91.8%	98.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	293,955	22,125
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 23,580 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 315 Anglophones where they represent 1.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	315	21,778
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	3,160	46,528	35	3,583
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	2,960	36,235	20	2,640
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,420	69,880	85	5,415
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	130	6,735
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,185	36,263	45	3,405

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.4%	59.2%	11.1%	16.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.6%	13.4%	6.3%	12.1%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	23.0%	25.9%	27.0%	24.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.1%	30.0%	41.3%	30.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	22.0%	13.4%	14.3%	15.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,160 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 13.4% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 35 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS du Granit Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 22% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 45 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Granit.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	280	18,195
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	5,790	51,896	85	4,371
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	8,415	89,393	135	8,138
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	4,185	52,500	50	4,050
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,030	29,433	20	1,640
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.4%	23.2%	30.4%	24.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	41.2%	40.0%	48.2%	44.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.5%	23.5%	17.9%	22.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.9%	13.2%	7.1%	9.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,790 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 28.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS du Granit, we find 85 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 30.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Granit.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 9.9% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 20 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	315	21,778
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	23,300	268,215	320	21,495
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	18,890	218,378	280	18,345
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	16,595	189,315	235	16,598
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	2,295	29,060	45	1,750
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,410	49,838	40	3,150
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	465	3,415	0	185
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	605	8,505	0	360
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,335	37,920	40	2,603
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	99.4%	101.6%	98.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.1%	81.0%	88.9%	84.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	70.4%	70.2%	74.6%	76.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.7%	10.8%	14.3%	8.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	18.7%	18.5%	12.7%	14.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	0.0%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	14.1%	14.1%	12.7%	12.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,890 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 80.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 280 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 88.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Granit.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,295 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 9.7% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 45 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 14.3% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Granit. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Granit Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,335 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 14.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 40 English-speakers living alone where they represent 12.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Granit.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	285	18,198
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,415	69,883	90	5,415
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	130	6,730
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	11,330	108,383	165	10,951
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	2,290	22,643	35	2,340
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	3,570	37,791	85	4,133
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	2,665	39,718	55	3,253
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,020	16,930	25	1,405
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	900	15,215	15	1,110
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	2,560	34,533	45	2,170
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	840	13,383	25	930
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	795	11,793	15	660
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	740	8,958	0	520
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	175	2,250	0	120
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	290	4,195	0	280
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,125	31,628	20	1,315
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,095	14,683	0	610
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,300	11,840	15	545
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	55.5%	48.6%	57.9%	60.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	42.3%	32.4%	38.9%	43.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	52.1%	46.7%	65.4%	61.4%

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.1%	17.8%	19.3%	17.9%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.8%	24.2%	27.8%	25.9%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.1%	18.8%	11.5%	16.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.5%	15.5%	15.8%	11.9%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	15.5%	19.2%	27.8%	17.2%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	11.6%	14.6%	11.5%	9.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.6%	4.0%	0.0%	2.9%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.2%	0.0%	4.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.3%	14.2%	7.0%	7.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	20.2%	21.0%	0.0%	11.3%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	19.0%	14.6%	11.5%	8.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,330 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 55.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 165 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 57.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of

Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.

- There are 2,290 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 35 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 38.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,570 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 52.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 85 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 65.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,125 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Granit, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,095 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 20.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 19% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 15 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 11.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	285	18,198
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	10,980	144,215	170	11,653
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	9,990	134,778	140	10,768
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	990	9,433	30	890
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	9,440	79,000	115	6,545
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	53.8%	64.6%	59.6%	64.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	91.0%	93.5%	82.4%	92.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.0%	6.5%	17.6%	7.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	46.2%	35.4%	40.4%	36.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 990 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Estrie where they experience an unemployment rate of 9%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population.

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS du Granit, we find 30 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 17.6%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Granit Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

*Out of the labour force*¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 9,440 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 46.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 115 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 40.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0501 - CSSS du Granit	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	22,630	256,185	305	20,723
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	14,960	154,545	160	14,660
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,220	54,998	10	2,740
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	2,860	41,573	120	3,158
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,585	5,073	20	165
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	66.1%	60.3%	52.5%	70.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	21.5%	3.3%	13.2%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.6%	16.2%	39.3%	15.2%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	7.0%	2.0%	6.6%	0.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 14,960 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 66.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Granit, we find 160 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 52.5%. This is much lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,585 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Granit, we find 20 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.6%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES SOURCES REGION 05 – ESTRIE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population living below LICO, Within Age Groups	12
Table 6 - Population living below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	05 - RSS de l'Estrie	0502 - CSSS des Sources
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	23,580	5,425
	percentage	13.4%	8.0%	8.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	269,743	58,925
	percentage	85.7%	91.8%	91.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	293,955	64,365
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 23,580 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 5,425 Anglophones where they represent 8.4% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie.

¹⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸ While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	5,425	58,925
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	3,160	46,528	785	10,485
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	2,960	36,235	605	6,823
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,420	69,880	1,165	14,630
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	1,630	18,948
65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,185	36,263	1,240	8,041

¹⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.4%	59.2%	14.5%	17.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.6%	13.4%	11.2%	11.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	23.0%	25.9%	21.5%	24.8%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.1%	30.0%	30.0%	32.2%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	22.0%	13.4%	22.9%	13.6%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,160 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 13.4% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 785 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS des Sources Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 22% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 1,240 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Sources.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	4,640	48,440
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	5,790	51,896	1,330	11,871
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	8,415	89,393	2,025	19,790
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	4,185	52,500	930	11,375
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,030	29,433	360	5,405
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.4%	23.2%	28.7%	24.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	41.2%	40.0%	43.6%	40.9%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.5%	23.5%	20.0%	23.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.9%	13.2%	7.8%	11.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,790 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 28.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS des Sources, we find 1,330 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sources.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 9.9% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 360 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	5,425	58,925
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	23,300	268,215	5,310	58,633
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	18,890	218,378	4,550	50,033
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	16,595	189,315	4,150	44,045
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	2,295	29,060	400	6,000
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,410	49,838	760	8,595
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	465	3,415	90	755
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	605	8,505	105	1,000
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,335	37,920	580	6,840
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	99.4%	97.9%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.1%	81.0%	83.9%	84.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	70.4%	70.2%	76.5%	74.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.7%	10.8%	7.4%	10.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	18.7%	18.5%	14.0%	14.6%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	1.9%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	14.1%	14.1%	10.7%	11.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,890 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 80.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 4,550 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 83.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sources.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,295 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 9.7% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 400 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sources. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Sources Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,335 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 14.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 580 English-speakers living alone where they represent 10.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sources.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population living below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population living below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	645	6,743
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	490	6,605	80	1,435
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	610	6,615	70	560
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,040	9,015	155	1,513
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,110	10,828	215	2,415
65+ years	25,060	165,208	530	5,593	125	820
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	11.9%	11.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.5%	4.1%	10.2%	13.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	20.6%	18.3%	11.6%	8.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.2%	12.9%	13.3%	10.3%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.2%	13.4%	13.2%	12.7%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.2%	15.4%	10.1%	10.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,780 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 645 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 11.9% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 490 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 80 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 10.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 530 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 10.2% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS des Sources, we find 125 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 10.1% of the Anglophone senior population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Table 15 - Population living below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population living below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	645	6,743
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	3,785	38,660	640	6,735
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	2,045	19,573	375	4,218
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	1,370	12,863	290	3,058
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	675	6,715	95	1,160
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,735	19,088	270	2,525
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	95	660	10	145
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	415	4,490	50	395
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,225	13,935	220	1,990
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	11.9%	11.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	16.2%	14.4%	12.1%	11.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	9.0%	8.2%	8.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	8.3%	6.8%	7.0%	6.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	29.4%	23.1%	23.8%	19.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.3%	38.3%	35.5%	29.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	20.4%	19.3%	11.1%	19.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.6%	52.8%	47.6%	39.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.7%	36.7%	37.9%	29.1%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 2,045 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 375 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 8.2% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 29.4% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 95 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 23.8% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,225 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 36.7% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 220 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 37.9% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	4,635	48,438
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,415	69,883	1,170	14,633
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	1,635	18,953
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	11,330	108,383	2,840	26,083
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	2,290	22,643	580	5,755
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	3,570	37,791	935	9,765
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	2,665	39,718	725	10,650
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,020	16,930	245	4,388
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	900	15,215	270	4,565
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	2,560	34,533	500	6,363
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	840	13,383	175	2,525
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	795	11,793	155	2,255
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	740	8,958	145	1,505
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	175	2,250	35	300
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	290	4,195	65	835
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,125	31,628	435	3,830
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,095	14,683	145	1,675
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,300	11,840	205	1,515
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	55.5%	48.6%	61.3%	53.8%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	42.3%	32.4%	49.6%	39.3%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	52.1%	46.7%	57.2%	51.5%

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.1%	17.8%	15.6%	22.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.8%	24.2%	20.9%	30.0%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.1%	18.8%	16.5%	24.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.5%	15.5%	10.8%	13.1%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	15.5%	19.2%	15.0%	17.3%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	11.6%	14.6%	9.5%	11.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.1%	3.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	2.1%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.2%	4.0%	4.4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.3%	14.2%	9.4%	7.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	20.2%	21.0%	12.4%	11.4%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	19.0%	14.6%	12.5%	8.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,330 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 55.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 2,840 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 61.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of

Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.

- There are 2,290 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 580 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 49.6% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,570 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 52.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 935 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 57.2% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,125 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS des Sources, we find 435 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 9.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,095 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 20.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 145 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 19% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 205 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	4,635	48,438
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	10,980	144,215	2,555	30,608
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	9,990	134,778	2,360	28,800
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	990	9,433	200	1,800
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	9,440	79,000	2,080	17,830
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	53.8%	64.6%	55.1%	63.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	91.0%	93.5%	92.4%	94.1%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.0%	6.5%	7.8%	5.9%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	46.2%	35.4%	44.9%	36.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 990 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Estrie where they experience an unemployment rate of 9%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS des Sources, we find 200 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Sources Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 9,440 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 46.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 2,080 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 44.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0502 - CSSS des Sources	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	22,630	256,185	5,195	55,945
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	14,960	154,545	3,840	37,933
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,220	54,998	440	6,585
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	2,860	41,573	780	10,973
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,585	5,073	120	450
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	66.1%	60.3%	73.9%	67.8%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	21.5%	8.5%	11.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.6%	16.2%	15.0%	19.6%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	7.0%	2.0%	2.3%	0.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 14,960 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 66.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS des Sources, we find 3,840 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 73.9%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,585 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Sources, we find 120 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 2.3%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org.
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA MRC-DE-COATICOOK REGION 05 – ESTRIE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction 1

 Purpose of this document..... 1

 Linguistic definitions..... 1

 CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative..... 1

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics 3

 Demographic Size 4

 Age Structure..... 5

 Income 7

 Household Living Arrangements..... 9

 Low-Income Cut-off 12

 Highest Educational Attainment..... 18

 Labour Force Activity 22

 Mobility 2001-2006..... 24

Sources and References 26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³⁰ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	05 - RSS de l'Estrie	0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	23,580	2,100
	percentage	13.4%	8.0%	11.6%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	269,743	16,025
	percentage	85.7%	91.8%	88.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	293,955	18,125
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 23,580 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 2,100 Anglophones where they represent 11.6% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	2,100	16,025
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	3,160	46,528	370	3,178
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	2,960	36,235	260	2,198
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,420	69,880	495	4,008
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	655	4,515
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,185	36,263	320	2,128

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.4%	59.2%	17.6%	19.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.6%	13.4%	12.4%	13.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	23.0%	25.9%	23.6%	25.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.1%	30.0%	31.2%	28.2%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	22.0%	13.4%	15.2%	13.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,160 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 13.4% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 370 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 17.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 22% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 320 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 15.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC- de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	1,730	12,848
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	5,790	51,896	495	2,998
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	8,415	89,393	695	5,523
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	4,185	52,500	370	3,145
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,030	29,433	175	1,180
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.4%	23.2%	28.6%	23.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	41.2%	40.0%	40.2%	43.0%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.5%	23.5%	21.4%	24.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.9%	13.2%	10.1%	9.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,790 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 28.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

³² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 495 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 9.9% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 175 Anglophone high earners where they represent 10.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³³ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	2,100	16,025
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	23,300	268,215	2,100	16,008
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	18,890	218,378	1,875	13,840
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	16,595	189,315	1,690	12,208
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	2,295	29,060	185	1,633
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,410	49,838	220	2,165
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	465	3,415	20	185
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	605	8,505	45	275
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,335	37,920	155	1,700
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	99.4%	100.0%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.1%	81.0%	89.3%	86.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	70.4%	70.2%	80.5%	76.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.7%	10.8%	8.8%	10.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	18.7%	18.5%	10.5%	13.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	2.1%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	14.1%	14.1%	7.4%	10.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,890 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 80.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 1,875 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 89.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,295 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 9.7% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 185 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 8.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,335 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 14.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 155 English-speakers living alone where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁵ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	215	1,633
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	490	6,605	15	245
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	610	6,615	30	225
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,040	9,015	55	360
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,110	10,828	100	575
65+ years	25,060	165,208	530	5,593	15	228
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	10.2%	10.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.5%	4.1%	4.1%	7.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	20.6%	18.3%	11.5%	10.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.2%	12.9%	11.1%	9.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.2%	13.4%	15.3%	12.7%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.2%	15.4%	4.7%	10.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

³⁵ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,780 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 215 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 10.2% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 490 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 15 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 4.1% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 530 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 10.2% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 15 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 4.7% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	215	1,633
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	3,785	38,660	220	1,633
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	2,045	19,573	130	978
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	1,370	12,863	105	755
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	675	6,715	25	220
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,735	19,088	90	650
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	95	660	10	25
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	415	4,490	45	105
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,225	13,935	45	525
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	10.2%	10.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	16.2%	14.4%	10.5%	10.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	9.0%	6.9%	7.1%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	8.3%	6.8%	6.2%	6.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	29.4%	23.1%	13.5%	13.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.3%	38.3%	40.9%	30.0%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	20.4%	19.3%	50.0%	13.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.6%	52.8%	100.0%	38.2%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.7%	36.7%	29.0%	30.9%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the

Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 2,045 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 130 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 6.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 29.4% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 25 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 13.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,225 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 36.7% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The

proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 45 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 29% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁶.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	1,725	12,855
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,415	69,883	495	4,005
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	655	4,515
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	11,330	108,383	960	7,230
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	2,290	22,643	225	1,660
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	3,570	37,791	360	2,455
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	2,665	39,718	250	2,625
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,020	16,930	110	1,155
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	900	15,215	70	890
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	2,560	34,533	230	1,620
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	840	13,383	75	728
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	795	11,793	60	545
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	740	8,958	45	385
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	175	2,250	10	110
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	290	4,195	15	120
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,125	31,628	250	993
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,095	14,683	70	353
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,300	11,840	150	500
High school certificate or less (continued)	Total	44.7%	47.4%	55.5%	48.6%	55.7%	56.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	42.3%	32.4%	45.5%	41.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	52.1%	46.7%	55.0%	54.4%

³⁶ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.1%	17.8%	14.5%	20.4%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.8%	24.2%	22.2%	28.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.1%	18.8%	10.7%	19.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.5%	15.5%	13.3%	12.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	15.5%	19.2%	15.2%	18.2%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	11.6%	14.6%	9.2%	12.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.6%	4.0%	2.6%	3.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	2.0%	2.7%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.2%	2.3%	2.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.3%	14.2%	14.5%	7.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	20.2%	21.0%	14.1%	8.8%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	19.0%	14.6%	22.9%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,330 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 55.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 960 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 55.7% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 2,290 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 225 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 45.5% of the Anglophone 25-44 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 25-44 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,570 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 52.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 360 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 55% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,125 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 250 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 14.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,095 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 20.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 70 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 14.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 19% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 150 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same

CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	1,725	12,855
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	10,980	144,215	1,055	8,475
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	9,990	134,778	985	8,085
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	990	9,433	65	380
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	9,440	79,000	670	4,380
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	53.8%	64.6%	61.2%	65.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	91.0%	93.5%	93.4%	95.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.0%	6.5%	6.2%	4.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	46.2%	35.4%	38.8%	34.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 990 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Estrie where they experience an unemployment rate of 9%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 65 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 9,440 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 46.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 670 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 38.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0505 - CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	22,630	256,185	1,955	15,110
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	14,960	154,545	1,395	10,285
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,220	54,998	210	2,303
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	2,860	41,573	245	2,390
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,585	5,073	105	140
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	66.1%	60.3%	71.4%	68.1%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	21.5%	10.7%	15.2%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.6%	16.2%	12.5%	15.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	7.0%	2.0%	5.4%	0.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 14,960 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 66.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 1,395 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 71.4%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,585 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la MRC-de-Coaticook, we find 105 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.4%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE MEMPHREMAGOG REGION 05 – ESTRIE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴⁰ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴¹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴² (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴⁰ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴¹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴² http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴³ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 28 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	05 - RSS de l'Estrie	0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	23,580	8,350
	percentage	13.4%	8.0%	18.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	269,743	36,388
	percentage	85.7%	91.8%	81.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	293,955	44,745
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 23,580 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 8,350 Anglophones where they represent 18.7% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie.

⁴³ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁴

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 29 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	8,350	36,388
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	3,160	46,528	1,270	5,733
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	2,960	36,235	905	3,863
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,420	69,880	1,585	8,665
(continued) 45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	2,695	12,613
65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,185	36,263	1,895	5,516

⁴⁴ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.4%	59.2%	15.2%	15.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.6%	13.4%	10.8%	10.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	23.0%	25.9%	19.0%	23.8%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.1%	30.0%	32.3%	34.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	22.0%	13.4%	22.7%	15.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,160 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 13.4% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 1,270 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 15.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Memphremagog Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 22% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 1,895 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 22.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Memphremagog.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁵ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 30 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	7,080	30,655
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	5,790	51,896	1,910	6,576
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	8,415	89,393	2,975	11,838
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	4,185	52,500	1,505	7,720
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,030	29,433	680	4,520
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.4%	23.2%	27.0%	21.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	41.2%	40.0%	42.0%	38.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.5%	23.5%	21.3%	25.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.9%	13.2%	9.6%	14.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,790 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 28.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

⁴⁵ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 1,910 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 27% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Memphremagog.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 9.9% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 680 Anglophone high earners where they represent 9.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁶ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 31 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	8,350	36,388
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	23,300	268,215	8,305	36,158
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	18,890	218,378	6,850	30,138
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	16,595	189,315	5,925	26,663
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	2,295	29,060	925	3,468
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,410	49,838	1,455	6,020
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	465	3,415	105	400
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	605	8,505	160	820
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,335	37,920	1,185	4,805
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	99.4%	99.5%	99.4%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.1%	81.0%	82.0%	82.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	70.4%	70.2%	71.0%	73.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.7%	10.8%	11.1%	9.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	18.7%	18.5%	17.4%	16.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	1.9%	2.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	14.1%	14.1%	14.2%	13.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁷

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,890 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 80.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 6,850 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Memphremagog.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,295 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 9.7% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 925 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Memphremagog. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Memphremagog Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

⁴⁷ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,335 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 14.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 1,185 English-speakers living alone where they represent 14.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Memphremagog.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁸ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 32 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	1,075	3,788
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	490	6,605	250	720
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	610	6,615	125	260
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,040	9,015	260	865
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,110	10,828	360	1,430
65+ years	25,060	165,208	530	5,593	80	513
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	12.9%	10.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.5%	4.1%	19.7%	12.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	20.6%	18.3%	13.8%	6.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.2%	12.9%	16.4%	10.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.2%	13.4%	13.4%	11.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.2%	15.4%	4.2%	9.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

⁴⁸ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,780 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 1,075 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.9% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie.

Children (0-14) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 490 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 250 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 19.7% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 530 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 10.2% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 80 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 4.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Table 33 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	1,075	3,788
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	3,785	38,660	1,075	3,785
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	2,045	19,573	720	2,080
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	1,370	12,863	415	1,415
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	675	6,715	305	665
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,735	19,088	355	1,710
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	95	660	40	55
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	415	4,490	75	280
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,225	13,935	240	1,385
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	12.9%	10.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	16.2%	14.4%	12.9%	10.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	9.0%	10.5%	6.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	8.3%	6.8%	7.0%	5.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	29.4%	23.1%	33.0%	19.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.3%	38.3%	24.4%	28.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	20.4%	19.3%	38.1%	13.8%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.6%	52.8%	46.9%	34.1%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.7%	36.7%	20.3%	28.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 2,045 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 720 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 29.4% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 305 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 33% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,225 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 36.7% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 240 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 20.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁴⁹.

Table 34 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	7,075	30,660
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,415	69,883	1,585	8,665
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	2,695	12,618
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	11,330	108,383	4,145	14,865
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	2,290	22,643	870	2,840
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	3,570	37,791	1,390	5,846
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	2,665	39,718	965	5,340
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,020	16,930	320	2,325
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	900	15,215	385	2,015
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	2,560	34,533	815	4,180
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	840	13,383	180	1,600
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	795	11,793	340	1,700
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	740	8,958	270	1,455
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	175	2,250	30	285
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	290	4,195	130	765
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,125	31,628	880	4,820
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,095	14,683	190	1,618
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,300	11,840	445	2,298
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	55.5%	48.6%	58.6%	48.5%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	42.3%	32.4%	54.9%	32.8%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	52.1%	46.7%	51.6%	46.3%

⁴⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.1%	17.8%	13.6%	17.4%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.8%	24.2%	20.2%	26.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.1%	18.8%	14.3%	16.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.5%	15.5%	11.5%	13.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	15.5%	19.2%	11.4%	18.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	11.6%	14.6%	12.6%	13.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.8%	4.7%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	1.9%	3.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.2%	4.8%	6.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.3%	14.2%	12.4%	15.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	20.2%	21.0%	12.0%	18.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	19.0%	14.6%	16.5%	18.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,330 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 55.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 4,145 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 58.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of

Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.

- There are 2,290 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 870 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 54.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,570 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 52.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 1,390 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.6% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,125 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher

than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 880 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 12.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,095 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 20.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 190 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 19% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 445 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.5% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵⁰

Table 35 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	7,075	30,660
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	10,980	144,215	3,795	19,520
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	9,990	134,778	3,510	18,040
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	990	9,433	285	1,478
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	9,440	79,000	3,280	11,140
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	53.8%	64.6%	53.6%	63.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	91.0%	93.5%	92.5%	92.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.0%	6.5%	7.5%	7.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	46.2%	35.4%	46.4%	36.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 990 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Estrie where they experience an unemployment rate of 9%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population.

⁵⁰ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 285 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.5%. This is similar to the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Memphremagog Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

*Out of the labour force*⁵¹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 9,440 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 46.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 3,280 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 46.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

⁵¹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵², level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0506 - CSSS de Memphremagog	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	22,630	256,185	8,010	34,783
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	14,960	154,545	5,760	21,365
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,220	54,998	1,140	5,310
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	2,860	41,573	830	7,498
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,585	5,073	285	610
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	66.1%	225.2%	71.9%	61.4%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	21.5%	14.2%	15.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.6%	16.2%	10.4%	21.6%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	7.0%	2.0%	3.6%	1.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 14,960 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 66.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁵² The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 5,760 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 71.9%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,585 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Memphremagog, we find 285 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.6%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE DE GÉRIATRIE DE SHERBROOKE REGION 05 – ESTRIE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	13
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity	23
Mobility 2001-2006.....	25
Sources and References	27

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁵³ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁵⁴

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁵⁵ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁵³ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁵⁴ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁵⁵ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	13
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	23
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	25

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵⁶ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 37 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	05 - RSS de l'Estrie	0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	23,580	7,390
	percentage	13.4%	8.0%	5.1%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	269,743	136,625
	percentage	85.7%	91.8%	94.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	293,955	144,595
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 23,580 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 7,390 Anglophones where they represent 5.1% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie.

⁵⁶ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵⁷

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 38 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	7,390	136,625
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	3,160	46,528	705	23,555
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	2,960	36,235	1,170	20,715
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,420	69,880	2,080	37,170
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	1,750	38,030

⁵⁷ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,185	36,263	1,685	17,155
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.4%	59.2%	9.5%	17.2%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.6%	13.4%	15.8%	15.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	23.0%	25.9%	28.1%	27.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.1%	30.0%	23.7%	27.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	22.0%	13.4%	22.8%	12.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,160 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 13.4% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 705 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 9.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 22% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 1,685 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 22.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁵⁸ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 39 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	6,685	113,070
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	5,790	51,896	1,990	26,080
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	8,415	89,393	2,580	44,098
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	4,185	52,500	1,330	26,208
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	2,030	29,433	795	16,680
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.4%	23.2%	29.8%	23.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	41.2%	40.0%	38.6%	39.0%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.5%	23.5%	19.9%	23.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.9%	13.2%	11.9%	14.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,790 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 28.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the

⁵⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 1,990 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 29.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 9.9% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 795 Anglophone high earners where they represent 11.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁵⁹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 40 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	23,580	269,743	7,390	136,625
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	23,300	268,215	7,270	135,928
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	18,890	218,378	5,335	106,015
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	16,595	189,315	4,600	89,808
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	2,295	29,060	735	16,203
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,410	49,838	1,935	29,910
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	465	3,415	260	1,888
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	605	8,505	295	6,048
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,335	37,920	1,380	21,978
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.8%	99.4%	98.4%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.1%	81.0%	72.2%	77.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	70.4%	70.2%	62.2%	65.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.7%	10.8%	9.9%	11.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	18.7%	18.5%	26.2%	21.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	3.5%	1.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	4.0%	4.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	14.1%	14.1%	18.7%	16.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁵⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁶⁰

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,890 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 80.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 5,335 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 72.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,295 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 9.7% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 735 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.9% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke Anglophone

⁶⁰ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,335 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 14.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 1,380 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁶¹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 41 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	1,815	24,293
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	490	6,605	145	3,820
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	610	6,615	390	5,328
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,040	9,015	560	5,743
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,110	10,828	415	5,655
65+ years	25,060	165,208	530	5,593	305	3,748
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	24.6%	17.8%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.5%	4.1%	20.6%	16.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	20.6%	18.3%	33.3%	25.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	19.2%	12.9%	26.9%	15.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.2%	13.4%	23.7%	14.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.2%	15.4%	18.1%	21.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

⁶¹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,780 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 16% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 1,815 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 24.6% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie.

Children (0-14) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 490 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 145 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 20.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 530 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 10.2% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 305 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 18.1% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Table 42 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	3,780	38,655	1,815	24,293
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	3,785	38,660	1,815	24,293
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	2,045	19,573	815	11,110
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	1,370	12,863	550	6,828
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	675	6,715	260	4,285
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,735	19,088	1,005	13,185
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	95	660	50	410
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	415	4,490	245	3,540
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,225	13,935	710	9,228
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.3%	24.6%	17.8%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	16.2%	14.4%	25.0%	17.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	9.0%	15.3%	10.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	8.3%	6.8%	12.0%	7.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	29.4%	23.1%	35.4%	26.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.3%	38.3%	51.9%	44.1%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	20.4%	19.3%	19.2%	21.7%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.6%	52.8%	83.1%	58.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	36.7%	36.7%	51.4%	42.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 2,045 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 815 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 15.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 29.4% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 260 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 35.4% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone

population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,225 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 36.7% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 710 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 51.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁶².

Table 43 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	6,690	113,073
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	5,415	69,883	2,080	37,170
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	6,855	80,838	1,750	38,030
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	11,330	108,383	3,215	49,240
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	2,290	22,643	590	10,048
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	3,570	37,791	800	15,593
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	2,665	39,718	675	17,843
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,020	16,930	325	7,660
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	900	15,215	155	6,643
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	2,560	34,533	965	20,205
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	840	13,383	375	7,598
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	795	11,793	235	6,628
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	740	8,958	280	5,103
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	175	2,250	105	1,440
	45-64	14,840	113,120	290	4,195	70	2,195

⁶² For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
	years						
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	3,125	31,628	1,550	20,673
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,095	14,683	690	10,435
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,300	11,840	490	6,985
High school certificate or less <i>(continued)</i>	Total	44.7%	47.4%	55.5%	48.6%	48.1%	43.5%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	42.3%	32.4%	28.4%	27.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	52.1%	46.7%	45.7%	41.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.1%	17.8%	10.1%	15.8%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.8%	24.2%	15.6%	20.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.1%	18.8%	8.9%	17.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	12.5%	15.5%	14.4%	17.9%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	15.5%	19.2%	18.0%	20.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	11.6%	14.6%	13.4%	17.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.6%	4.0%	4.2%	4.5%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	5.0%	3.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.2%	4.0%	5.8%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.3%	14.2%	23.2%	18.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	20.2%	21.0%	33.2%	28.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	19.0%	14.6%	28.0%	18.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones

15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 11,330 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 55.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 3,215 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 48.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 2,290 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 590 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 28.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,570 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 52.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 800 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 45.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 3,125 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 1,550 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 23.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,095 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 20.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 33.2% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,300 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 19% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 490 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 28% of the Anglophone

population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁶³

Table 44 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, E DE SHERBROOKE	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	20,420	223,215	6,690	113,073
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	10,980	144,215	3,410	73,968
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	9,990	134,778	2,995	69,085
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	990	9,433	415	4,883
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	9,440	79,000	3,280	39,105
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	53.8%	64.6%	51.0%	65.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	91.0%	93.5%	87.8%	93.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.0%	6.5%	12.2%	6.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	46.2%	35.4%	49.0%	34.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁶³ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 990 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Estrie where they experience an unemployment rate of 9%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 415 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 12.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Out of the labour force⁶⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 9,440 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Estrie where they comprise 46.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 3,280 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 49% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

⁶⁴ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁶⁵, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 45 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		05 - RSS de l'Estrie		0507 - CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	22,630	256,185	7,160	129,615
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	14,960	154,545	3,805	70,305
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,220	54,998	1,415	38,055
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	2,860	41,573	880	17,548
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,585	5,073	1,065	3,708
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	66.1%	60.3%	53.1%	54.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	14.2%	21.5%	19.8%	29.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.6%	16.2%	12.3%	13.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	7.0%	2.0%	14.9%	2.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 14,960 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Estrie where they represent 66.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone

⁶⁵ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 3,805 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 53.1%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

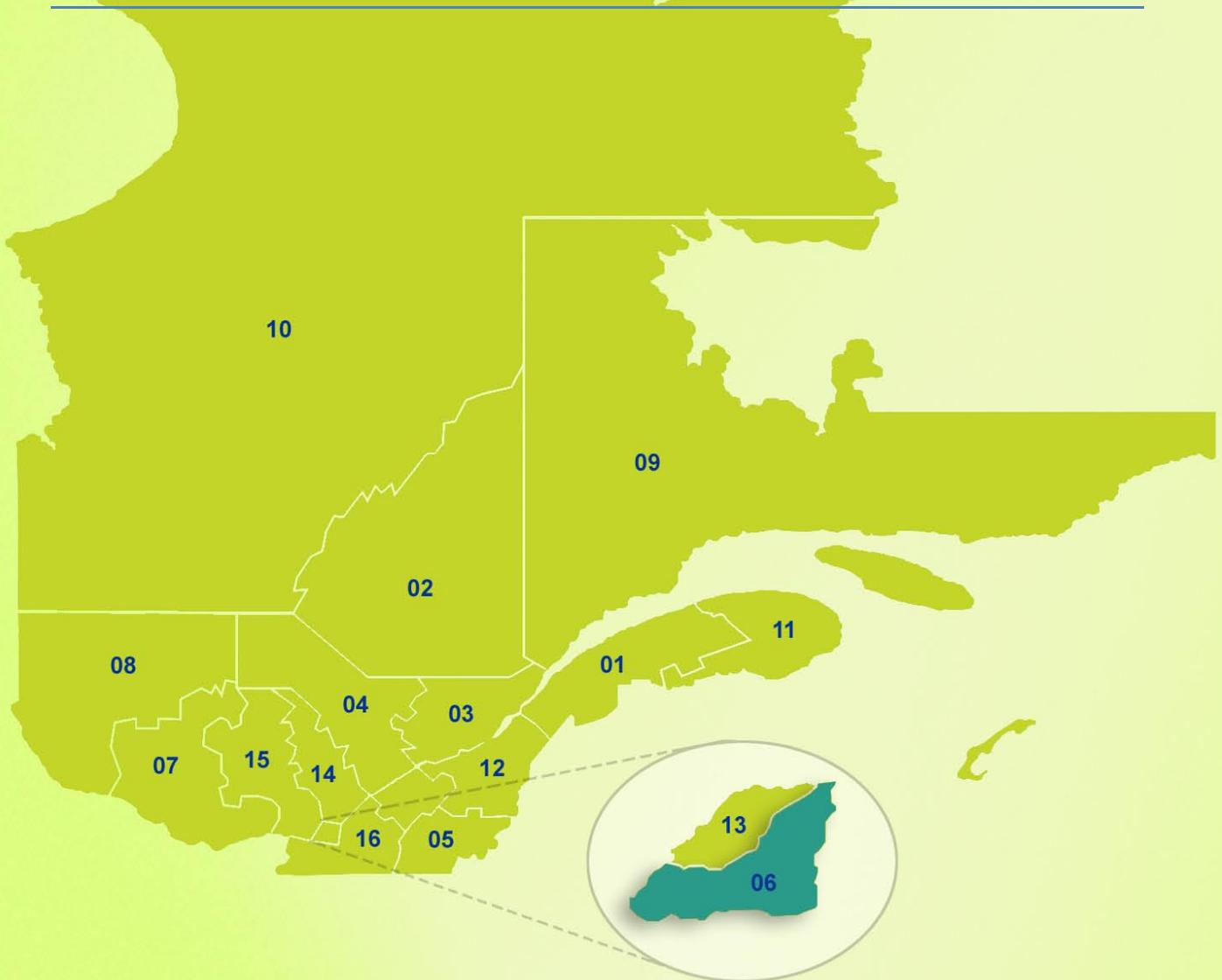
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,585 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Estrie where they account for 7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Sherbrooke, we find 1,065 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 14.9%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Estrie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL¹

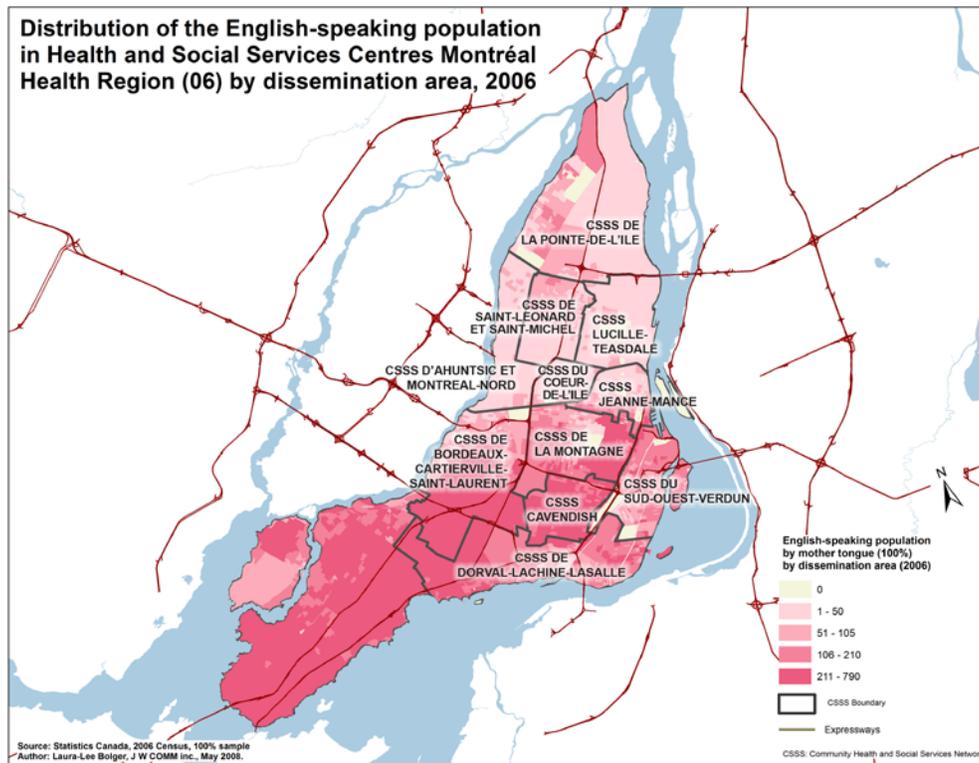
Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Montagne

Demographic Profile of CSSS Cavendish



¹ CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, CSSS de la Montagne, and CSSS Cavendish only; other CSSS branches from this region are covered in separate documents.

CHSSN

**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE L'OUEST-DE-L'ÎLE REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	130,425
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	62.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	76,198
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	36.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	209,290
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 130,425 Anglophones where they represent 62.3% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	130,425	76,198
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	26,070	13,958
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	18,980	10,683
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	33,955	18,693
(continued) 45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	36,125	23,343

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	15,295	9,523
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	20.0%	18.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	14.6%	14.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	26.0%	24.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	27.7%	30.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	11.7%	12.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 26,070 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 20% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 15,295 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 11.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population

is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	104,355	62,240
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	26,965	14,230
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	30,910	18,215
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	20,765	12,805
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	25,700	16,998
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	25.8%	22.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	29.6%	29.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	19.9%	20.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	24.6%	27.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 26,965 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 25,700 Anglophone high earners where they represent 24.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	130,425	76,198
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	130,300	76,040
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	117,210	67,100
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	103,590	59,070
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	13,630	8,035
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	13,085	8,930
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	1,980	1,155
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	1,530	1,163
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	9,570	6,600
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	89.9%	88.1%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	79.4%	77.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	10.5%	10.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	10.0%	11.7%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.2%	1.5%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	7.3%	8.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 117,210 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 89.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 13,630 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.5% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 9,570 English-speakers living alone where they represent 7.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	16,570	9,738
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	3,620	2,300
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	2,415	1,393
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	4,420	2,128
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	4,000	2,170
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	2,115	1,748
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	12.7%	12.8%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	13.9%	16.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	12.7%	13.0%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	13.0%	11.4%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	11.1%	9.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	13.8%	18.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 16,570 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.7% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 3,620 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 13.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 2,115 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13.8% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	16,570	9,738
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	16,570	9,733
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	12,405	6,920
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	9,570	5,010
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	2,845	1,898
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	4,160	2,815
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	315	90
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	820	680
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	3,020	2,040
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	12.7%	12.8%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	12.7%	12.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	10.6%	10.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	9.2%	8.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	20.9%	23.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	31.8%	31.5%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	15.9%	7.8%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	53.6%	58.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	31.6%	30.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 12,405 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.6% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 2,845 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 20.9% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent

families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 3,020 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 31.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	104,355	62,243
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	33,950	18,695
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	36,125	23,335
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	38,970	22,371
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	8,095	3,803
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	11,665	6,751
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	7,480	5,923
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	2,485	1,783
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	3,125	2,765
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	20,200	11,003
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	7,405	3,368
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	6,025	4,145
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	6,985	4,758
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	2,450	1,385
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	2,925	2,090
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	30,715	18,200
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	13,520	8,348
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	12,390	7,580
High school certificate or less (continued)	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	37.3%	35.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	23.8%	20.3%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	32.3%	28.9%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	7.2%	9.5%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	7.3%	9.5%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	8.7%	11.8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	19.4%	17.7%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	21.8%	18.0%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	16.7%	17.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	6.7%	7.6%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	8.1%	9.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	29.4%	29.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	39.8%	44.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	34.3%	32.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 38,970 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 37.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 8,095 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 23.8% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 11,665 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 32.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 30,715 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 29.4% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 13,520 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 39.8% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 12,390 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 34.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The

proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	104,355	62,243
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	71,205	42,460
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	66,355	40,153
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	4,860	2,300
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	33,150	19,783
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	68.2%	68.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	93.2%	94.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	6.8%	5.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	31.8%	31.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 4,860 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 33,150 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 31.8% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0601 - CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	123,910	72,838
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	84,975	49,708
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	19,935	12,550
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	11,640	6,685
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	7,360	3,893
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	68.6%	68.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	16.1%	17.2%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	9.4%	9.2%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	5.9%	5.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 84,975 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 68.6%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île, we find 7,360 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.9%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

CHSSN

*Community Health
And Social Services Network*
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU SUD-OUEST-VERDUN REGION 06 – MONTRÉAL

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁸ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	38,930
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	28.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	96,013
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	70.0%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	137,165
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 38,930 Anglophones where they represent 28.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	38,930	96,013
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	5,420	13,738
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	5,395	11,463
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	14,690	30,930

¹⁹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org.

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	9,060	26,978
65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	4,365	12,906
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	13.9%	14.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	13.9%	11.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	37.7%	32.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	23.3%	28.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	11.2%	13.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 5,420 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 4,365 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 11.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking

seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	33,510	82,275
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	11,215	20,581
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	12,490	30,710
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	5,575	17,218
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	4,225	13,763
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	33.5%	25.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	37.3%	37.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	16.6%	20.9%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	12.6%	16.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 11,215 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 33.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 4,225 Anglophone high earners where they represent 12.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²¹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	38,930	96,013
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	38,815	95,713
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	27,950	66,748
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	21,120	51,748
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	6,830	15,000
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	10,860	28,963
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	1,235	2,438
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	2,820	5,505
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	6,800	21,025
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.7%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	71.8%	69.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	54.3%	53.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	17.5%	15.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	27.9%	30.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	3.2%	2.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	7.2%	5.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	17.5%	21.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 27,950 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 71.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 6,830 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17.5% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 6,800 English-speakers living alone where they represent 17.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	16,060	30,970
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	2,935	5,975
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	2,655	4,643
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	5,805	8,750
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	3,260	7,198
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	1,405	4,406
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	41.3%	32.3%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	54.2%	43.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	49.2%	40.5%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	39.5%	28.3%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	36.0%	26.7%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	32.2%	34.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

²³ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 16,060 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 41.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 2,935 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 54.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 1,405 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 32.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	16,060	30,970
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	16,065	30,965
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	10,335	17,723
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	6,435	9,983
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	3,910	7,733
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	5,730	13,238
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	545	813
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	2,045	3,353
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	3,145	9,068
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	41.3%	32.3%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	41.4%	32.4%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	37.0%	26.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	30.5%	19.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	57.2%	51.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	52.8%	45.7%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	44.1%	33.3%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	72.5%	60.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	46.3%	43.1%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 10,335 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 37% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 3,910 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 57.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 3,145 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 46.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²⁴.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	33,510	82,270
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	14,690	30,925
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	9,060	26,975
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	15,425	37,136
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	4,375	8,693
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	4,425	12,068
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	2,220	9,373
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	930	4,103
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	770	3,633
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	4,620	11,513
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	2,315	5,348
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	1,165	3,078
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	1,540	4,775
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	815	1,903
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	400	1,863
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	9,710	19,480
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	6,270	10,873
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	2,300	6,345
High school certificate or less (continued)	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	46.0%	45.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	29.8%	28.1%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	48.8%	44.7%

²⁴ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	6.6%	11.4%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	6.3%	13.3%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	8.5%	13.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	13.8%	14.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	15.8%	17.3%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	12.9%	11.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	4.6%	5.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.5%	6.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	4.4%	6.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	29.0%	23.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	42.7%	35.2%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	25.4%	23.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 15,425 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 46% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 4,375 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 29.8% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 4,425 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 48.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 9,710 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 29% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 6,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 42.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 2,300 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 25.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher

than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁵

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	33,510	82,270
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	20,665	52,290
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	18,210	47,800
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	2,445	4,488
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	12,845	29,980
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	61.7%	63.6%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	88.1%	91.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	11.8%	8.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	38.3%	36.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

²⁵ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 2,445 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 11.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 12,845 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 38.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0603 - CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	37,230	91,608
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	17,235	47,280
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	11,975	30,493
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	1,560	8,250
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	6,465	5,583
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	46.3%	51.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	32.2%	33.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	4.2%	9.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	17.4%	6.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 17,235 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 46.3%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Sud-Ouest-Verdun, we find 6,465 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 17.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA MONTAGNE REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁸ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³⁰ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

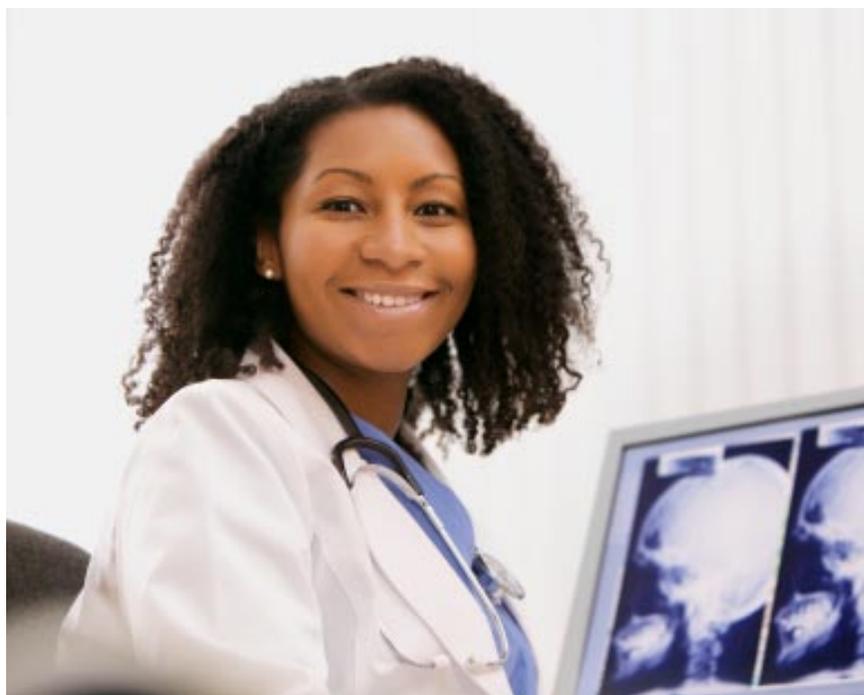
²⁸ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³⁰ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³¹ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0607 - CSSS de la Montagne
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	110,305
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	51.2%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	96,645
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	44.8%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	215,565
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 110,305 Anglophones where they represent 51.2% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

³¹ See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". The Millbank Quarterly, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³²

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	110,305	96,645
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	15,065	15,898
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	16,790	16,438
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	38,090	28,723

³² Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	24,945	22,805
65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	15,415	12,783
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	13.7%	16.4%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	15.2%	17.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	34.5%	29.7%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	22.6%	23.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	14.0%	13.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 15,065 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Montagne Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 15,415 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across

the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Montagne.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³³ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	95,240	80,748
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	31,755	24,518
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	34,865	26,078
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	13,155	12,763
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	15,460	17,403
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	33.3%	30.4%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	36.6%	32.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	13.8%	15.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	16.2%	21.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 31,755 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 33.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Montagne.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 15,460 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³⁴ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	110,305	96,645
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	109,915	95,523
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	79,145	67,515
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	68,045	56,653
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	11,105	10,863
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	30,770	28,005
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	3,610	3,063
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	6,700	5,648
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	20,460	19,293
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.6%	98.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	71.8%	69.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	61.7%	58.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	10.1%	11.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	27.9%	29.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.2%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	6.1%	5.8%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	18.5%	20.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁴ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 79,145 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 71.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Montagne.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 11,105 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.1% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Montagne. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Montagne Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

³⁵ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 20,460 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Montagne.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁶ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	42,220	32,690
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	5,510	6,198
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	9,175	8,053
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	16,170	10,258
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	7,680	5,155
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	3,685	3,028
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	38.3%	33.8%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	36.6%	39.0%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	54.6%	49.0%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	42.5%	35.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	30.8%	22.6%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	23.9%	23.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

³⁶ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 42,220 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 38.3% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 5,510 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 36.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 3,685 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 23.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	42,220	32,690
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	42,215	32,683
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	25,570	18,598
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	20,765	14,423
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	4,800	4,178
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	16,660	14,088
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	1,445	1,458
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	5,010	3,945
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	10,195	8,683
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	38.3%	38.8%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	38.4%	34.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	32.3%	27.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	30.5%	25.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	43.2%	38.5%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	54.1%	50.3%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	40.0%	47.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	74.8%	69.8%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	49.8%	45.0%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 25,570 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 32.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 4,800 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 43.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 10,195 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 49.8% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁷.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	95,225	80,755
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	38,090	28,720
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	24,940	22,803
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	35,985	20,101
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	10,255	3,951
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	8,600	4,330
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	4,835	4,448
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	1,920	1,590
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	1,510	1,460
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	12,085	11,440
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	5,015	3,673
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	2,755	2,470
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	6,115	6,420
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	2,485	2,278
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	1,760	1,803
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	36,225	38,363
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	18,435	17,230
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	10,310	12,760
High school certificate or less (continued)	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	37.8%	24.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	26.9%	13.8%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	34.5%	19.0%

³⁷ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	5.1%	5.5%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	5.0%	5.5%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	6.1%	6.4%
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	12.7%	14.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	13.2%	12.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	11.0%	10.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	6.4%	7.9%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.5%	7.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	7.1%	7.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	38.0%	47.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	48.4%	60.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	41.3%	56.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 35,985 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 37.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 10,255 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 26.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 8,600 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 34.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 36,225 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 38% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 18,435 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 48.4% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 10,310 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 41.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS.

The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁸

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	95,225	80,755
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	57,680	51,823
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	51,270	46,388
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	6,400	5,423
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	37,545	28,933
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	60.6%	64.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	88.9%	89.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	11.1%	10.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	39.4%	35.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

³⁸ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 6,400 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 11.1%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Montagne Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force³⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 37,545 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 39.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

³⁹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁴⁰, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0607 - CSSS de la Montagne	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	105,290	92,355
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	55,160	46,985
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	23,505	22,275
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	2,940	6,953
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	23,685	16,135
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	52.4%	50.9%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	22.3%	24.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	2.8%	7.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	22.5%	17.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone

⁴⁰ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 55,160 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 52.4%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Montagne, we find 23,685 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 22.5%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS CAVENDISH REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	28
Purpose of this document	28
Linguistic definitions	28
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	28
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	30
Demographic Size	31
Age Structure	32
Income	34
Household Living Arrangements	36
Low-Income Cut-off	39
Highest Educational Attainment	44
Labour Force Activity	48
Mobility 2001-2006	50
Sources and References	52

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	31
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	33
Table 3 - Income	34
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	36
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	39
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	41
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	44
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	48
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	50

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 28 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0608 - CSSS Cavendish
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	77,415
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	65.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	37,710
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	32.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	117,600
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 77,415 Anglophones where they represent 65.8% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

⁴⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

⁴⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Table 29 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	77,415	37,710
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	11,315	6,800
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	9,370	4,983
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	22,305	11,635
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	19,520	9,780
65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	14,905	4,513
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	14.6%	18.0%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	12.1%	13.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	28.8%	30.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	25.2%	25.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	19.3%	12.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 11,315 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS Cavendish Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 14,905 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 19.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS Cavendish.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 30 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	66,100	30,910
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	17,275	8,650
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	23,180	9,505
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	12,180	5,600
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	13,455	7,153
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	26.1%	28.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	35.1%	30.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	18.4%	18.1%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	20.4%	23.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 17,275 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS Cavendish.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 13,455 Anglophone high earners where they represent 20.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 31 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	77,415	37,710
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	77,325	37,583
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	58,155	30,003
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	48,390	25,410
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	9,770	4,590
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	19,170	7,578
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	1,800	945
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	3,205	1,215
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	14,170	5,420
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	75.1%	79.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	62.5%	67.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	12.6%	12.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	24.8%	20.1%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	4.1%	3.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	18.3%	14.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 58,155 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 75.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Cavendish.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 9,770 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.6% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Cavendish. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS Cavendish Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

⁴⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 14,170 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Cavendish.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 32 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	20,335	10,385
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	3,030	2,178
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	2,970	1,718
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	7,090	3,525
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	4,285	1,800
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	2,960	1,165
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	26.3%	27.5%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	26.8%	32.0%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	31.7%	34.5%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	31.8%	30.3%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	22.0%	18.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	19.9%	25.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

⁴⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 20,335 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 26.3% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 3,030 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 26.8% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 2,960 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 19.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 33 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	20,335	10,385
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	20,330	10,380
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	11,990	7,108
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	8,470	5,373
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	3,525	1,740
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	8,335	3,280
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	555	235
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	2,110	748
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	5,670	2,295
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	26.3%	27.5%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	26.3%	27.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	20.6%	23.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	17.5%	21.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	36.1%	37.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	43.5%	43.3%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	30.8%	24.9%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	65.8%	61.6%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	40.0%	42.3%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 11,990 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 20.6% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 3,525 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 36.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 5,670 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 40% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁵⁰.

Table 34 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	66,090	30,910
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	22,310	11,633
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	19,520	9,780
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	24,355	8,213
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	4,620	1,518
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	5,725	1,883
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	3,995	2,060
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	1,360	783
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	1,365	668
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	9,855	4,818
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	3,545	1,793
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	2,665	1,398
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	3,940	2,520
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	1,590	998
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	1,240	848
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	23,950	13,285
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	11,180	6,565
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	8,510	4,990
High school certificate or less (continued)	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	36.9%	26.6%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	20.7%	13.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	29.3%	19.3%

⁵⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	6.0%	6.7%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	6.1%	6.7%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	7.0%	6.8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	14.9%	15.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	15.9%	15.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	13.7%	14.3%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	6.0%	8.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	7.1%	8.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	6.4%	8.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	36.2%	43.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	50.1%	56.4%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	43.6%	51.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 24,355 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 36.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 4,620 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 20.7% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 5,725 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 29.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 23,950 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 36.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 11,180 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 50.1% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 8,510 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 43.6% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵¹

Table 35 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	66,090	30,910
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	40,740	20,328
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	37,255	18,685
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	3,485	1,655
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	25,350	10,583
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	61.6%	65.8%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	91.4%	91.9%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	8.6%	8.1%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	38.4%	34.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their

⁵¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 3,485 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.6%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS Cavendish Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force⁵²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 25,350 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 38.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

⁵² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0608 - CSSS Cavendish	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	73,950	35,850
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	46,145	19,433
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	16,365	8,653
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	2,770	2,073
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	8,675	5,693
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	62.4%	54.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	22.1%	24.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	3.7%	5.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	11.7%	15.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone

⁵³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

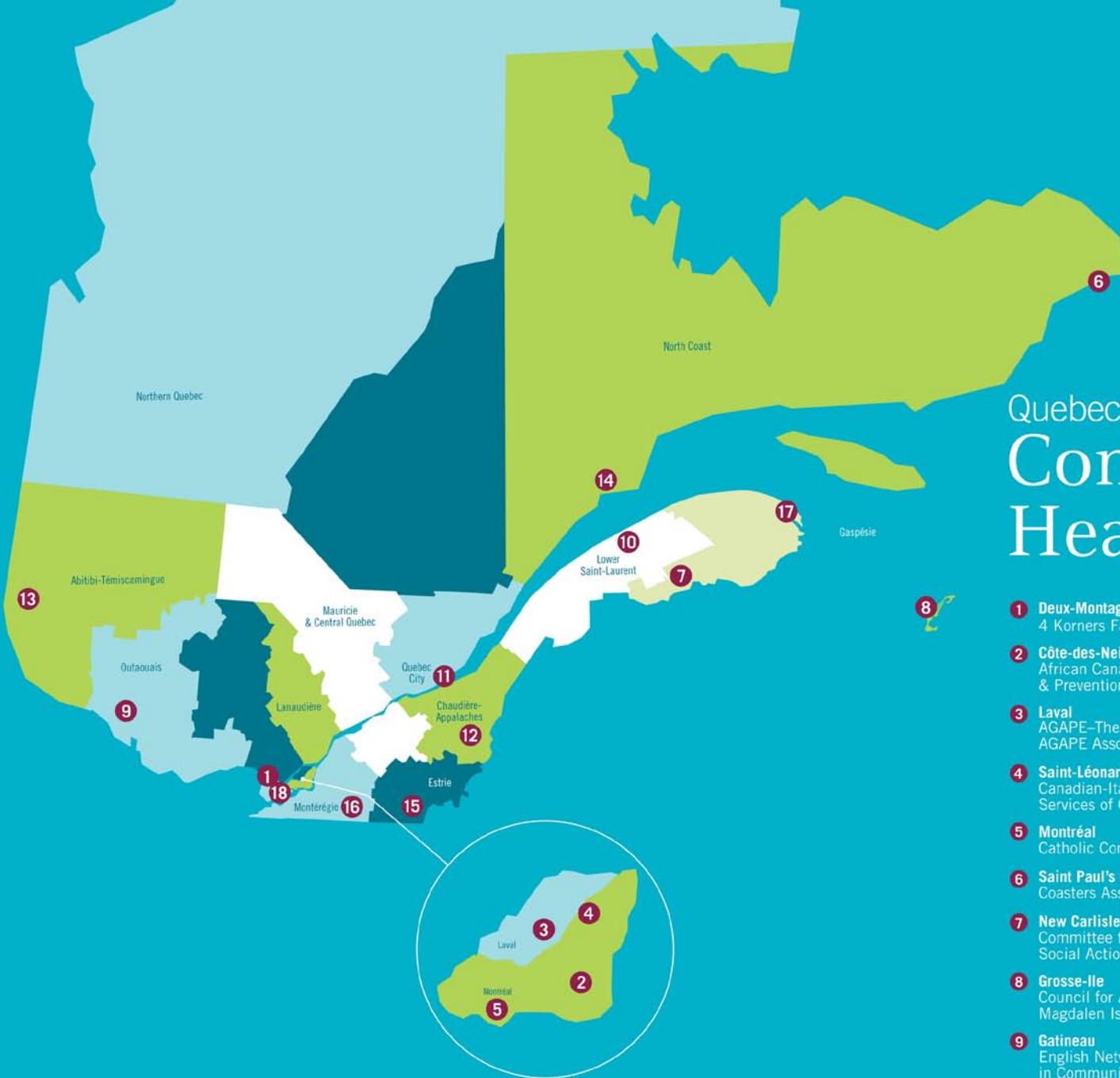
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 46,145 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 62.4%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Cavendish, we find 8,675 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 11.7%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

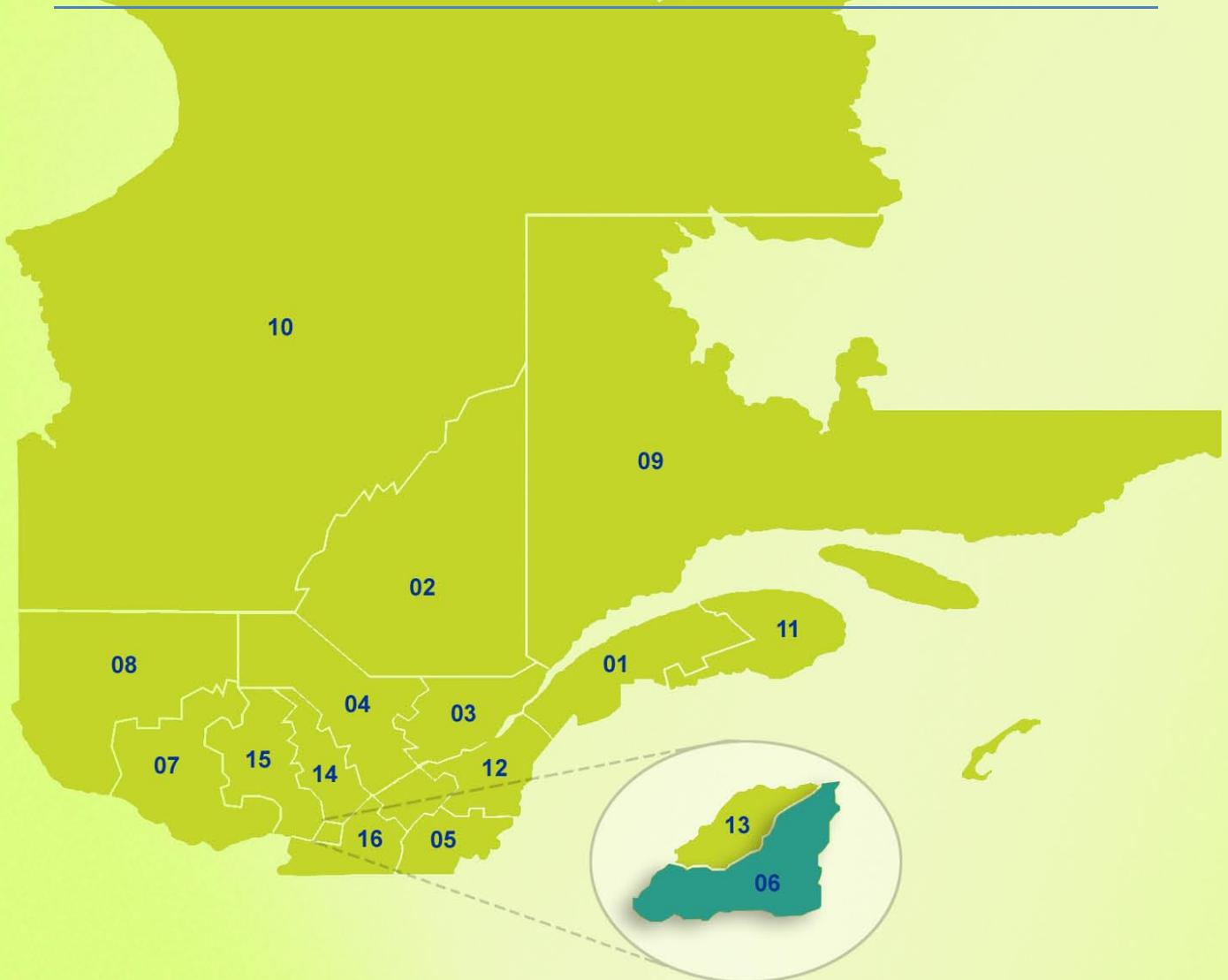
- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S CSSS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

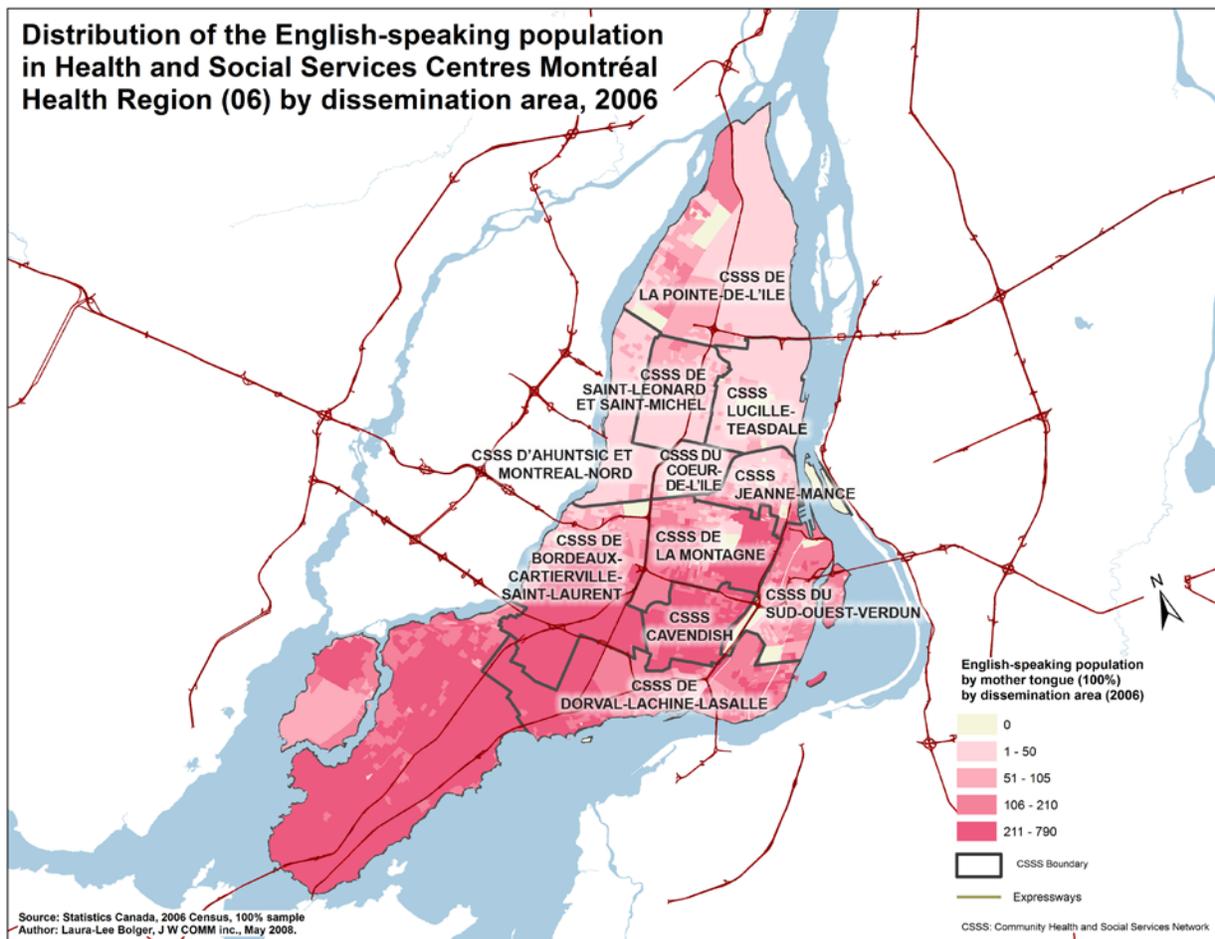
15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle



¹ CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in separate documents.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE DORVAL-LACHINE-LASALLE REGION 06 – MONTRÉAL

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity	22
Mobility 2001-2006.....	24
Sources and References	26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	57,330
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	43.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	72,615
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	54.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	132,290
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 57,330 Anglophones where they represent 43.3% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	57,330	72,615
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	9,205	10,773
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	7,310	8,175
(continued) 25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	17,075	20,370

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	15,370	21,090
65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	8,370	12,208
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	16.1%	14.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	12.8%	11.3%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	29.8%	28.1%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	26.8%	29.0%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	14.6%	16.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 9,205 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 16.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 8,370 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking

seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	48,125	61,843
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	12,110	13,078
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	18,770	23,080
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	10,630	15,140
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	6,615	10,548
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	25.2%	21.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	39.0%	37.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	22.1%	24.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	13.7%	17.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 12,110 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 6,615 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	57,330	72,615
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	57,235	72,248
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	46,125	55,695
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	36,800	45,735
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	9,325	9,965
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	11,105	16,550
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	1,205	1,275
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	1,385	2,523
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	8,520	12,763
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.8%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	80.5%	76.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	64.2%	63.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	16.3%	13.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	19.4%	22.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	2.4%	3.5%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	14.9%	17.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 46,125 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 80.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 9,325 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 16.3% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 8,520 English-speakers living alone where they represent 14.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	14,045	15,218
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	2,860	2,818
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	1,825	1,788
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	4,360	4,023
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	3,060	3,503
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	1,940	3,088
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	24.5%	21.0%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	31.1%	26.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	25.0%	21.9%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	25.5%	19.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	19.9%	16.6%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	23.2%	25.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 14,045 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 24.5% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 2,860 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 31.1% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 1,940 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 23.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	14,045	15,218
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	14,045	15,213
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	9,620	9,140
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	6,150	6,075
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	3,470	3,060
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	4,420	6,070
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	220	203
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	755	1,208
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	3,440	4,660
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	24.5%	21.0%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	24.5%	21.1%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	20.9%	16.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	16.7%	13.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	37.2%	30.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	39.8%	36.7%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	18.3%	15.9%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	54.5%	47.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	40.4%	36.5%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion

found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 9,620 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 20.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 3,470 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 37.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone.

The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 3,440 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 40.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval- Lachine-Lasalle	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	48,125	61,840
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	17,075	20,363
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	15,365	21,090
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	23,775	29,828
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	5,780	6,078
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	7,680	9,615
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	5,065	8,738
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	1,795	3,430
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	1,935	3,398
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	8,010	9,253
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	3,675	3,750
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	2,065	3,075
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	2,390	3,655
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	935	1,315
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	890	1,563
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	8,890	10,390
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	4,890	5,813
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	2,790	3,428
High school certificate or less <i>(continued)</i>	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	49.4%	48.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	33.9%	29.8%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	50.0%	45.6%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval- Lachine-Lasalle	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	10.5%	14.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	10.5%	16.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	12.6%	16.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	16.6%	15.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	21.5%	18.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	13.4%	14.6%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	5.0%	5.9%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.5%	6.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	5.8%	7.4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	18.5%	16.8%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	28.6%	28.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	18.2%	16.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 23,775 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 49.4% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 5,780 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 33.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 7,680 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 50% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 8,890 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 18.5% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 4,890 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 28.6% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 2,790 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 18.2% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS.

The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	48,125	61,840
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	30,700	39,798
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	27,985	37,298
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	2,705	2,495
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	17,425	22,043
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	63.8%	64.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	91.2%	93.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	8.8%	6.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	36.2%	35.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 2,705 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 17,425 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 36.2% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0602 - CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	54,575	69,515
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	34,625	41,865
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	12,520	18,043
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	3,490	6,048
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	3,940	3,561
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	63.4%	60.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	22.9%	26.0%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	6.4%	8.7%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	7.2%	5.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 34,625 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 63.4%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

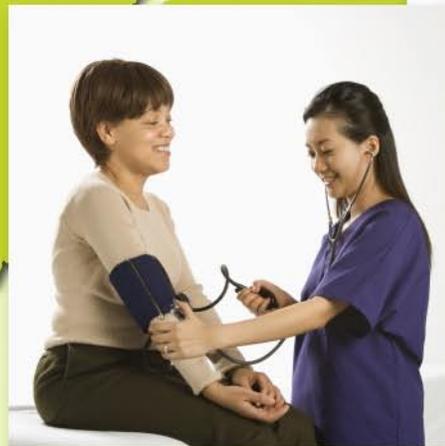
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Dorval-Lachine-Lasalle, we find 3,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 7.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Community Health and Social Services Network

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

and its research consultants, **Joanne Pocock** and **Jan Warnke**, for the Networking and Partnership Initiative, a program funded by Health Canada.

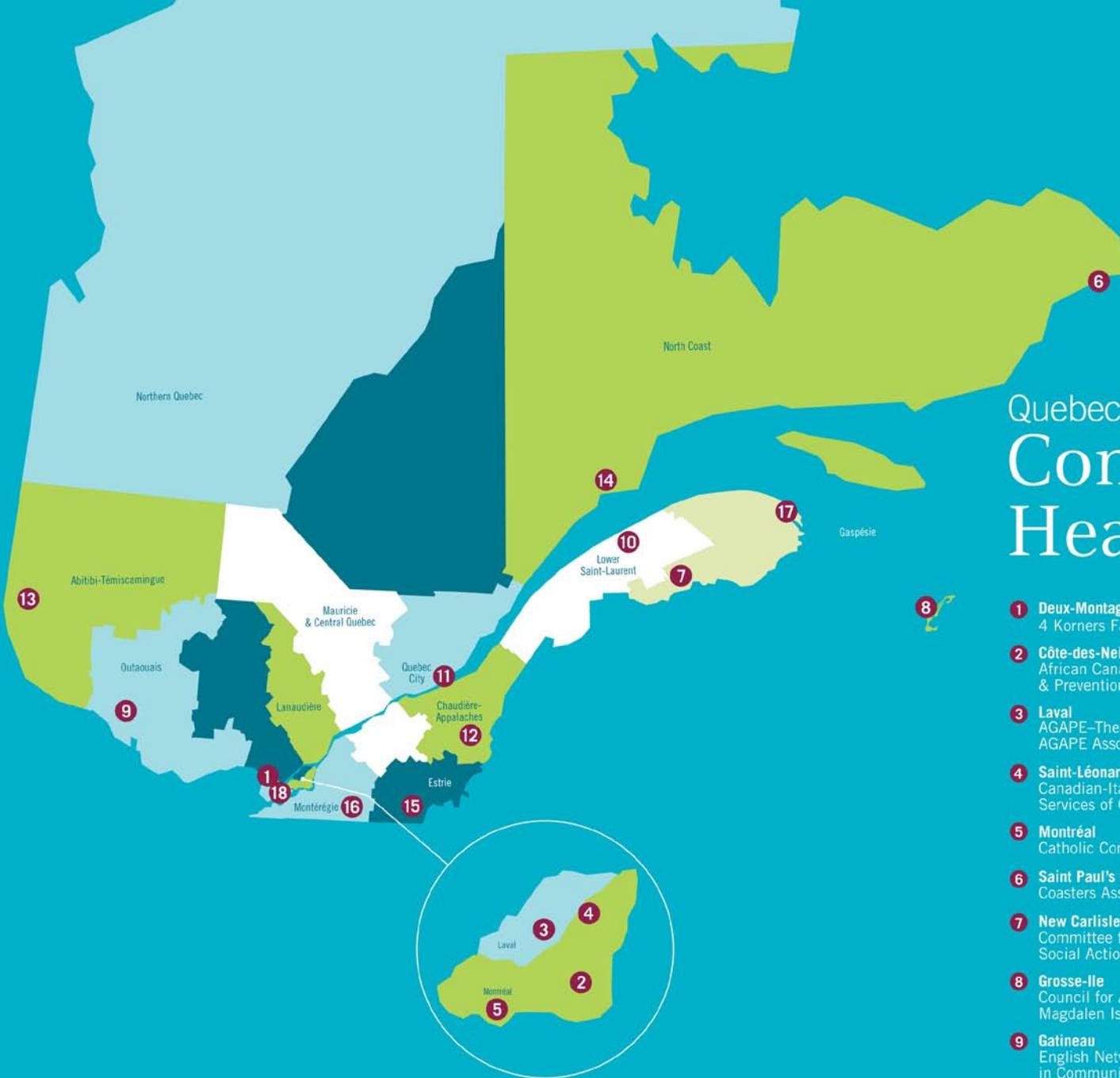


Health
Canada

Santé
Canada

Graphic design and layout of the report was provided by

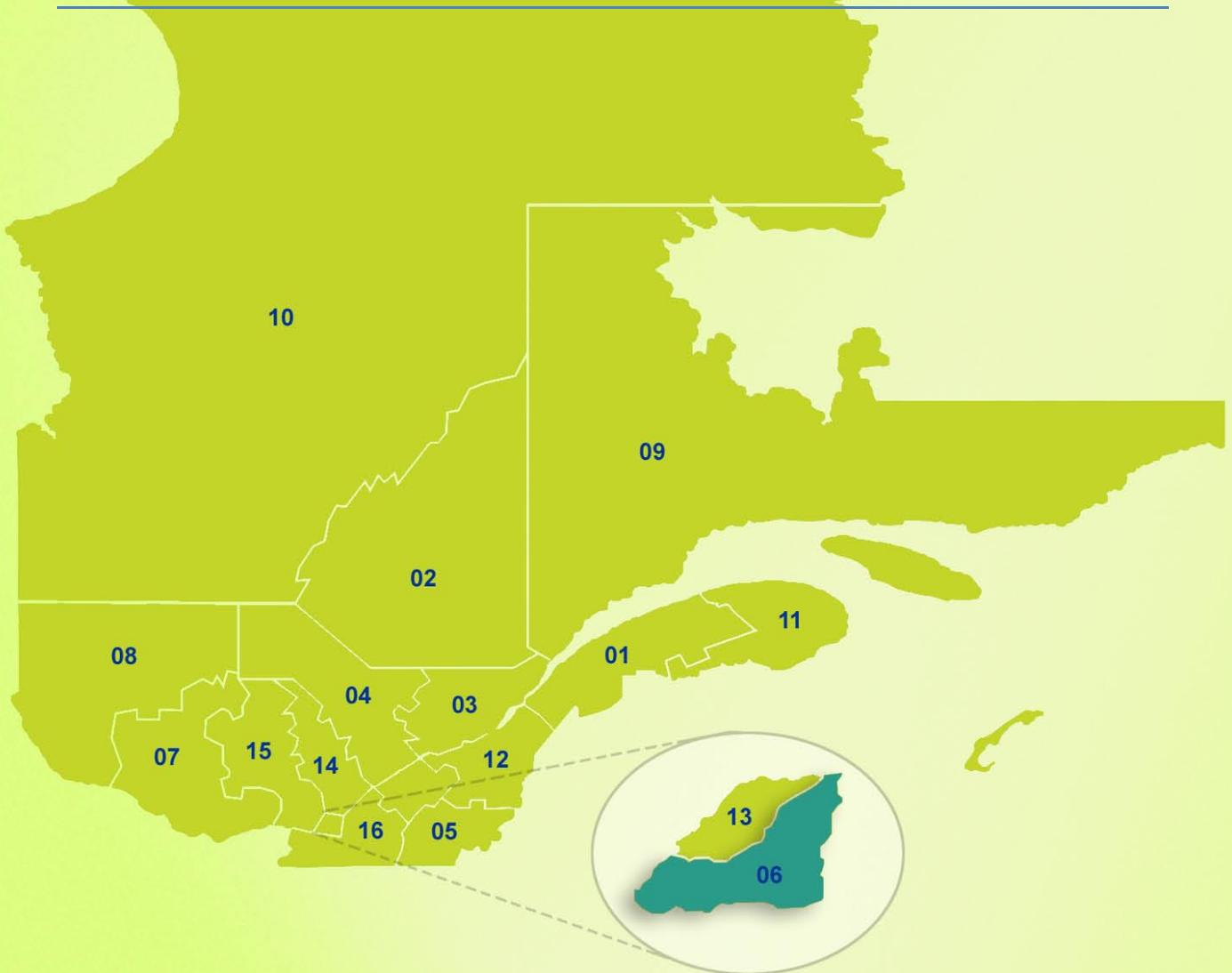




Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S C3SS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

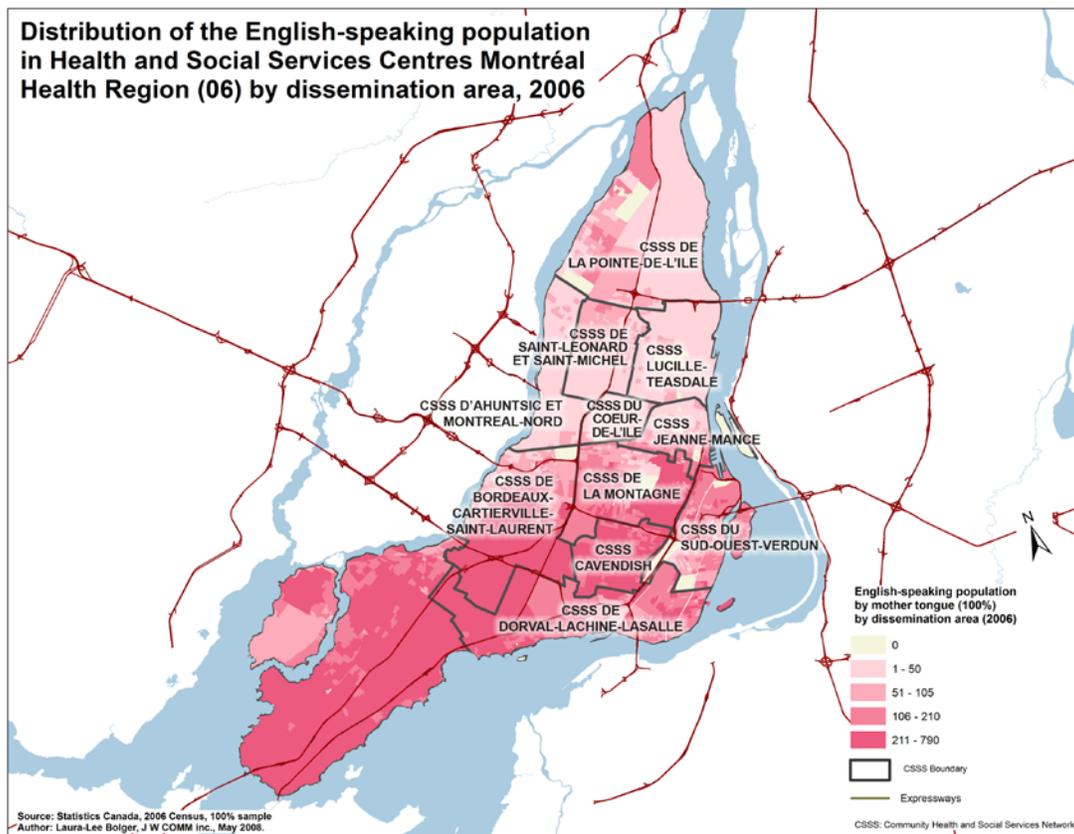
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île

Demographic Profile of CSSS Lucille-Teasdale

Demographic Profile of CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord



¹ CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, and CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in separate documents.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA POINTE-DE-L'ÎLE REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	26,135
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	13.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	158,808
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	84.7%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	187,590
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 26,135 Anglophones where they represent 13.9% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	26,135	158,808
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	4,855	24,675
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	3,985	20,023
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	9,250	40,620
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	6,100	48,433

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org .

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	1,945	25,058
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	18.6%	15.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	15.2%	12.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	35.4%	25.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	23.3%	30.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	7.4%	15.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 4,855 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 18.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,945 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 7.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	21,280	134,133
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	5,425	29,920
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	7,250	50,413
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	5,115	33,298
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	3,495	20,513
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	25.5%	22.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	34.1%	37.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	24.0%	24.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	16.4%	15.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 5,425 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,495 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	26,135	158,808
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	26,120	158,520
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	23,965	126,693
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	21,260	101,990
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	2,695	24,705
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	2,160	31,833
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	270	3,710
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	300	4,903
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	1,580	23,208
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	91.7%	79.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	81.3%	64.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	10.3%	15.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	8.3%	20.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	2.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.1%	3.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	6.0%	14.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 23,965 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 91.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 2,695 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,580 English-speakers living alone where they represent 6% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰

The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,045	33,720
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	805	7,368
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	565	4,378
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	1,345	8,150
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	875	7,455
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	455	6,370
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	15.5%	21.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	16.6%	29.9%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	14.2%	21.9%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	14.5%	20.1%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	14.3%	15.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	23.4%	25.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 4,045 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 15.5% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 805 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 16.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 455 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 23.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,045	33,720
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	4,050	33,733
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	3,210	21,413
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	2,355	12,820
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	850	8,578
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	840	12,330
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	50	685
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	140	2,573
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	660	9,063
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	15.5%	21.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	15.5%	21.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	13.4%	16.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	11.1%	12.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	31.5%	34.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	38.9%	38.7%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	18.5%	18.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	46.7%	52.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	41.8%	39.1%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,210 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 13.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 850 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 31.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 660 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 41.8% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	21,280	134,130
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	9,245	40,623
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	6,105	48,433
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	9,965	69,516
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	2,870	13,673
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	3,160	23,663
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	3,040	21,733
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	1,490	8,980
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	990	8,488
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	4,065	20,235
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	2,200	7,863
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	905	7,263
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	990	6,993
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	585	2,413
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	270	3,053
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	3,220	15,645
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	2,085	7,673
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	785	5,983
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	46.8%	51.8%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	31.0%	33.7%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	51.8%	48.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	14.3%	16.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	16.1%	22.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	16.2%	17.5%
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	19.1%	15.1%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	23.8%	19.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	14.8%	15.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	4.7%	5.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.3%	5.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	4.4%	6.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	15.1%	11.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	22.6%	18.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	12.9%	12.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 9,965 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 46.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 2,870 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 31% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,160 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 3,220 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 15.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 2,085 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.6% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 785 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The

proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	21,280	134,130
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	15,465	84,335
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	14,430	78,925
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	1,040	5,430
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	5,815	49,795
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	72.7%	62.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	93.3%	93.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	6.7%	6.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	27.3%	37.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,040 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.7%. This is similar to the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 5,815 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 27.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0604 - CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	24,900	151,948
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	16,670	90,680
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	6,720	47,205
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	505	9,925
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	1,010	4,120
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	66.9%	59.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	27.0%	31.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	2.0%	6.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	4.1%	2.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 16,670 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 66.9%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, we find 1,010 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.1%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS LUCILLE-TEASDALE REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	8
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity	22
Mobility 2001-2006.....	24
Sources and References	26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁸ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	14,950
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	8.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	150,805
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	89.8%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	167,975
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 14,950 Anglophones where they represent 8.9% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	14,950	150,805
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	1,635	19,103
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	1,930	18,945
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	5,660	49,628
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	3,565	40,448

¹⁹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	2,160	22,683
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	10.9%	12.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	12.9%	12.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	37.9%	32.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	23.8%	26.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	14.4%	15.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,635 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 10.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,160 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population

is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	13,315	131,703
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	3,710	31,135
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	5,420	52,605
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	2,645	30,018
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	1,520	17,961
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	27.9%	23.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	40.7%	39.9%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	19.9%	22.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	11.4%	13.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 3,710 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 27.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,520 Anglophone high earners where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²¹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

²¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	14,950	150,805
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	14,885	149,835
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	11,250	97,253
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	9,330	75,128
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	1,915	22,125
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	3,635	52,588
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	315	3,535
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	805	11,283
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	2,520	37,775
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.6%	99.4%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	75.3%	64.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	62.4%	49.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	12.8%	14.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	24.3%	34.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	5.4%	7.5%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	16.9%	25.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Living in census families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 11,250 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 75.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,915 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Living alone

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,520 English-speakers living alone where they represent 16.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS Lucille-Teasdale.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,650	47,318
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	550	7,058
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	700	7,628
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	1,765	13,915
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	985	10,648
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	650	8,071
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	31.1%	31.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	33.6%	36.9%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	36.3%	40.3%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	31.2%	28.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	27.6%	26.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	30.1%	35.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

²³ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 4,650 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 31.1% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 550 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 33.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 650 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 30.1% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	4,650	47,318
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	4,645	47,328
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	2,690	22,823
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	1,875	13,385
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	825	9,428
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	1,955	24,515
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	85	893
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	525	6,368
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	1,335	17,248
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	31.1%	31.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	31.2%	31.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	23.9%	23.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	20.1%	17.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	43.1%	42.6%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	53.8%	46.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	27.0%	25.3%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	65.2%	56.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	53.0%	45.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,690 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 23.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 825 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 43.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living

below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.

- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 825 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 43.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²⁴.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille- Teasdale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	13,310	131,713
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	5,660	49,630
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	3,565	40,448
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	6,060	59,100
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	1,495	13,198
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	1,715	18,358
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	1,295	16,533
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	570	7,308
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	420	5,718
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	2,175	21,838
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	1,175	10,163
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	490	5,873
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	615	7,878
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	320	3,478
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	165	2,698
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	3,160	26,353
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	2,110	15,493
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	770	7,790
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	45.5%	44.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	26.4%	26.6%

²⁴ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille- Teasdale	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	48.1%	45.4%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	9.7%	12.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	10.1%	14.7%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	11.8%	14.1%
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	16.3%	16.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	20.8%	20.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	13.7%	14.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	4.6%	6.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.7%	7.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	4.6%	6.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	23.7%	20.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	37.3%	31.2%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	21.6%	19.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 6,060 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 45.5% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,495 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 26.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,715 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 48.1% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 3,160 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 23.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 2,110 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 37.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 770 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 21.6% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁵

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	13,310	131,713
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	8,565	85,013
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	7,565	77,975
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	1,005	7,048
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	4,745	46,700
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	64.4%	64.5%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	88.3%	91.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	11.7%	8.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	35.6%	35.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population

²⁵ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,005 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 11.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS Lucille-Teasdale Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 4,745 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35.6% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0605 - CSSS Lucille-Teasdale	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	14,450	144,015
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	8,000	74,300
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	4,120	48,493
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	405	14,178
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	1,920	7,035
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	55.4%	51.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	28.5%	33.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	2.8%	9.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	13.3%	4.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 8,000 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 55.4%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS Lucille-Teasdale, we find 1,920 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 13.3%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS D'AHUNTSIC ET MONTRÉAL-NORD REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	8
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁸ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³⁰ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁸ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³⁰ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³¹ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord
FOLS – Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	20,300
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	12.8%
FOLS – Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	134,155
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	84.6%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	158,625
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 20,300 Anglophones where they represent 12.8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

³¹ See Bowen, S. (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". The Millbank Quarterly, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³²

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	20,300	134,155
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	2,985	21,828
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	2,655	16,380
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	7,920	36,843
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	4,655	35,313

³² Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	2,085	23,793
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	14.7%	16.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	13.1%	12.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	39.0%	27.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	22.9%	26.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	10.3%	17.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,985 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,085 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 10.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³³ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	17,315	112,328
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	4,965	28,683
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	7,090	46,895
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	3,335	22,173
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	1,930	14,578
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	28.7%	25.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	40.9%	41.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	19.3%	19.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	11.1%	13.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 4,965 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,930 Anglophone high earners where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³⁴ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

³⁴ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	20,300	134,155
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	20,280	133,583
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	17,135	97,978
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	14,330	75,248
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	2,805	22,728
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	3,140	35,605
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	440	3,370
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	395	5,538
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	2,315	26,713
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	84.4%	73.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	70.6%	56.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	13.8%	16.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	15.5%	26.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.9%	4.1%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	11.4%	19.9%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

Living in census families³⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 17,135 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 84.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,805 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

³⁵ Under Statistics Canada’s terminology, a census family refers “to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. ‘Children’ in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.”

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,315 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁶ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	6,150	44,283
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	965	9,865
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	810	5,925
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	2,645	12,223
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	1,105	8,680
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	625	7,591

³⁶ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Proportion of those below LICO within the age group							
<i>(continued)</i>	Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	30.3%	33.0%
	0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	32.3%	45.2%
	15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	30.5%	36.2%
	25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	33.4%	33.2%
	45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	23.7%	24.6%
	65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	30.0%	31.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 6,150 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 30.3% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 965 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 32.3% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 625 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 30% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	6,150	44,283
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	6,150	44,283
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	4,440	27,233
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	3,200	17,070
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	1,225	10,168
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	1,720	17,055
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	100	918
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	270	3,338
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	1,350	12,795
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	30.3%	33.0%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	30.3%	33.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	25.9%	27.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	22.3%	22.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	43.7%	44.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	54.8%	47.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	22.7%	27.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	68.4%	60.3%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	58.3%	47.9%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family

households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 4,440 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 25.9% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d’Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,225 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 43.7% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,350 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 58.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁷.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	17,310	112,335
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	7,925	36,835
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	4,655	35,308
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	8,730	54,770
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	2,910	11,678
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	2,455	15,816
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	1,855	14,788
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	900	5,830
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	540	5,193
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	3,060	15,958
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	1,780	6,505
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	655	4,640
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	700	5,968
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	395	2,180
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	210	2,143
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	2,970	20,855
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	1,935	10,638
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	795	7,528
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	50.4%	48.8%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	36.7%	31.7%

³⁷ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	52.7%	44.8%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	10.7%	13.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	11.4%	15.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	11.6%	14.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	17.7%	14.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	22.5%	17.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	14.1%	13.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	4.0%	5.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.0%	5.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	4.5%	6.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	17.2%	18.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	24.4%	28.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	17.1%	21.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 8,730 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 50.4% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,910 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 36.7% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,455 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 52.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 2,970 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 17.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,935 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 24.4% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 795 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 17.1% of the Anglophone population. This

is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁸

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	17,310	112,335
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	11,585	66,505
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	10,320	59,620
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	1,265	6,888
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	5,725	45,830
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	66.9%	59.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	89.1%	89.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	10.9%	10.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	33.1%	40.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁸ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montreal-Nord, we find 1,265 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 10.9%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montreal-Nord Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force³⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montreal-Nord, we find 5,725 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 33.1% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

³⁹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁴⁰, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0613 - CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	19,400	127,050
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	11,695	72,495
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	5,460	37,243
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	420	8,725
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	1,820	8,581
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	60.3%	57.1%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	28.1%	29.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	2.2%	6.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	9.4%	6.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

⁴⁰ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 11,695 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 60.3%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

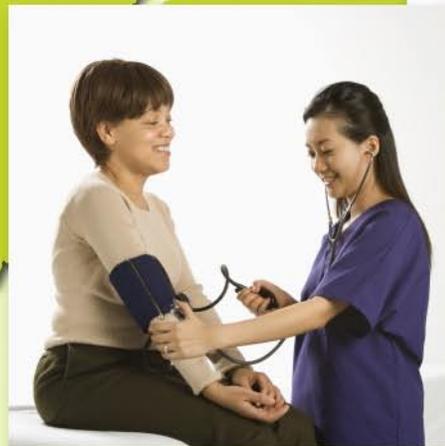
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord, we find 1,820 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.4%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

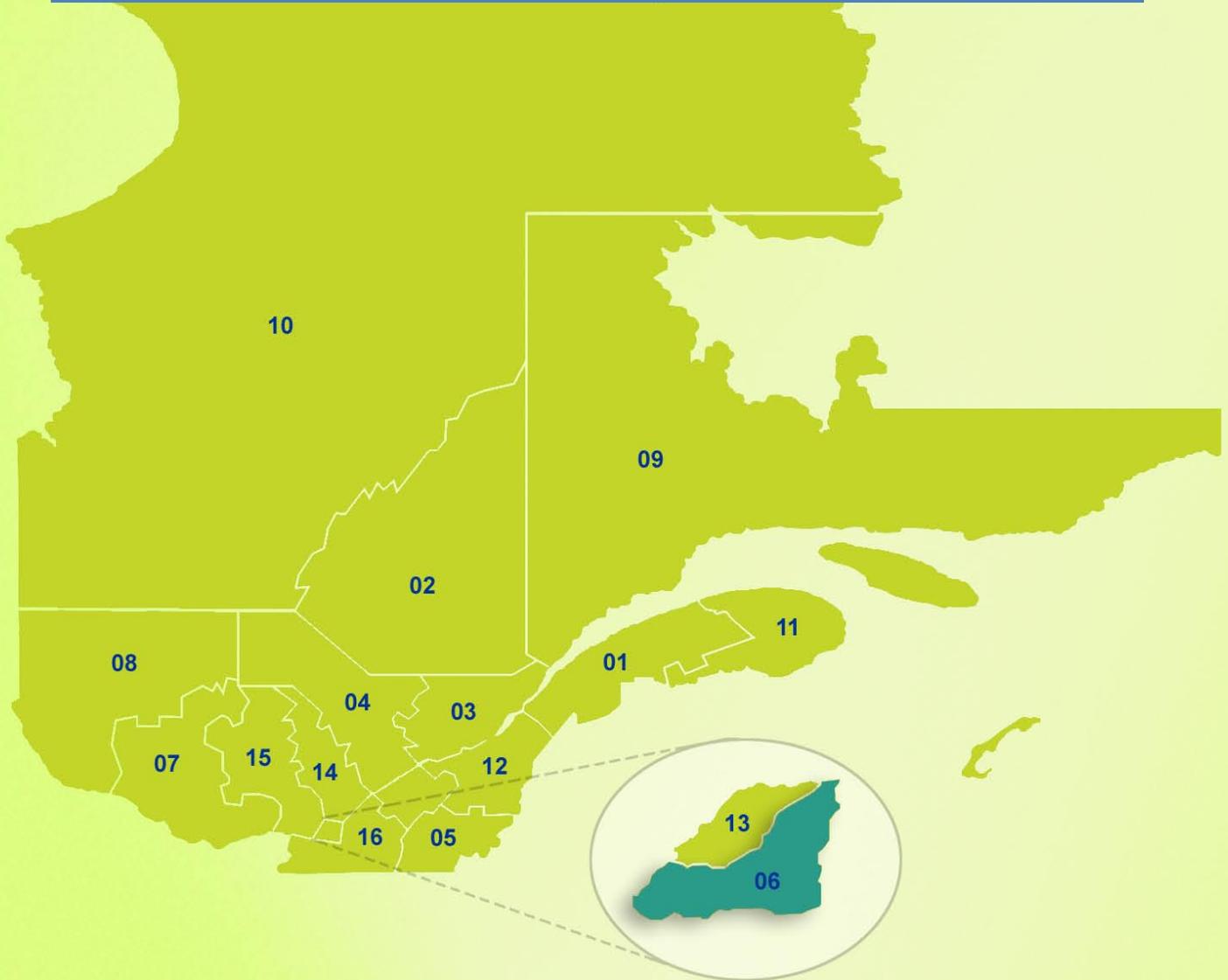
Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

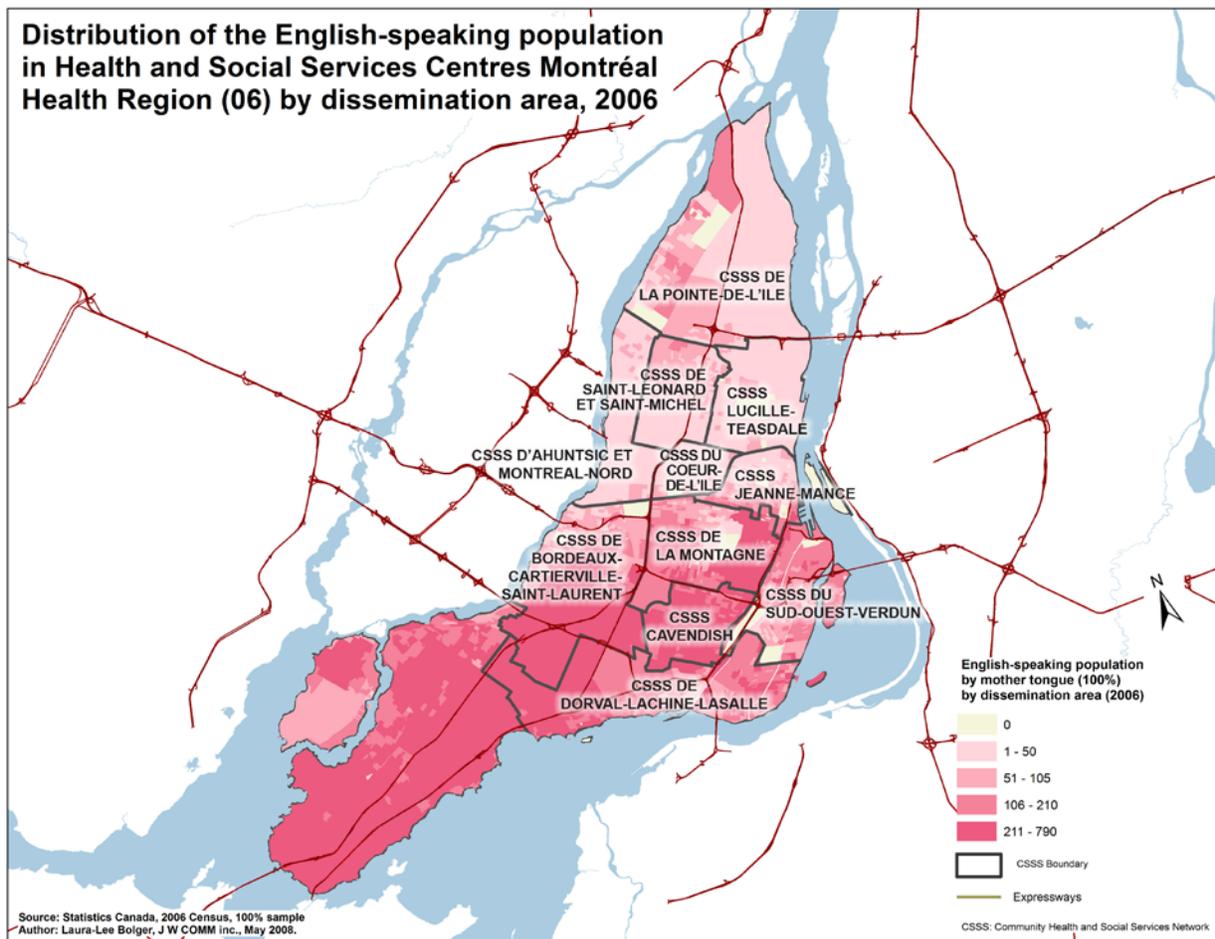
15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 6 – MONTRÉAL¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel



¹ CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in separate documents.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE SAINT-LÉONARD ET SAINT-MICHEL REGION 06 - MONTRÉAL

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

- Introduction 1
 - Purpose of this document..... 1
 - Linguistic definitions..... 1
 - CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative..... 1
- Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics 3
 - Demographic Size 4
 - Age Structure..... 5
 - Income 7
 - Household Living Arrangements..... 9
 - Low-Income Cut-off 12
 - Highest Educational Attainment..... 17
 - Labour Force Activity 21
 - Mobility 2001-2006..... 23
- Sources and References 25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	06 - RSS de Montréal	0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	595,920	31,780
	percentage	13.4%	32.7%	25.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,182,485	86,415
	percentage	85.7%	64.8%	69.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,823,905	124,735
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 595,920 Anglophones living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 32.7% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 31,780 Anglophones where they represent 25.5% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	31,780	86,415
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	92,240	179,478	5,070	15,585
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	82,970	150,545	4,325	10,188
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,600	366,688	11,890	24,618
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	146,315	314,128	7,075	21,358

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	78,795	171,648	3,420	14,668
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.5%	13.5%	16.0%	18.0%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.9%	12.7%	13.6%	11.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	32.8%	31.0%	37.4%	28.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	22.3%	24.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	10.8%	17.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 92,240 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 15.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 5,070 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 16% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 78,795 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 3,420 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,008	26,710	70,830
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	143,825	249,656	7,060	19,420
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	181,250	380,773	10,380	32,268
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	92,520	211,085	5,950	14,028
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	86,090	161,488	3,330	5,108
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.6%	24.9%	26.4%	27.4%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.0%	38.0%	38.9%	45.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	18.4%	21.0%	22.3%	19.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	17.1%	16.1%	12.5%	7.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 143,825 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 7,060 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 86,090 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 3,330 Anglophone high earners where they represent 12.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	595,920	1,182,485	31,780	86,415
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	594,670	1,175,320	31,770	86,318
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	475,465	851,143	28,560	68,935
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	403,320	684,943	24,225	53,383
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	72,150	166,205	4,335	15,553
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	119,205	324,175	3,205	17,383
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	13,605	28,568	520	2,168
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	23,080	64,515	410	3,105
Living alone	119,655	856,350	82,520	231,095	2,265	12,123
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.4%	100.0%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	79.8%	72.0%	89.9%	79.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.7%	57.9%	76.2%	61.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.1%	14.1%	13.6%	18.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.0%	27.4%	10.1%	20.1%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	1.6%	2.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.3%	3.6%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.8%	19.5%	7.1%	14.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 475,465 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 79.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 28,560 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 89.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 72,150 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 4,335 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.6% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 82,520 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 13.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 2,265 English-speakers living alone where they represent 7.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	6,755	29,983
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	25,410	65,598	1,195	7,588
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	27,860	54,248	1,040	3,685
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	58,215	103,223	2,580	8,855
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	32,195	69,970	1,285	5,640
65+ years	25,060	165,208	17,365	51,273	655	4,216
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	21.3%	34.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	27.5%	41.1%	23.6%	48.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	33.6%	36.0%	24.0%	36.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	29.8%	28.2%	21.7%	36.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	22.0%	22.3%	18.2%	26.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	22.0%	29.9%	19.2%	28.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 161,045 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 6,755 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 21.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,410 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 1,195 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 23.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Montréal region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 17,365 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 22% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 655 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 19.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Montréal region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	161,045	344,310	6,755	29,983
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	161,045	344,313	6,755	29,980
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	104,515	196,813	5,340	21,570
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	77,835	128,738	3,975	14,295
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	26,675	68,078	1,365	7,280
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	56,530	147,503	1,415	8,410
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	4,055	8,215	120	673
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	15,860	37,775	295	1,740
Living alone	49,585	325,655	36,620	101,508	1,005	6,005
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	27.0%	29.1%	21.3%	34.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	27.1%	29.3%	21.3%	34.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	22.0%	23.1%	18.7%	31.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	19.3%	18.8%	16.4%	26.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	37.0%	41.0%	31.5%	46.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	47.4%	45.5%	44.1%	48.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	29.8%	28.8%	23.1%	31.0%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	68.7%	58.6%	72.0%	56.0%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	44.4%	43.9%	44.4%	49.5%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 104,515 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 22% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 5,340 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 18.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 26,675 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 37% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 1,365 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 31.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is

lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 36,620 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 44.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard ET Saint-Michel, we find 1,005 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 44.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	26,715	70,820
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	195,595	366,688	11,895	24,620
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	146,320	314,130	7,070	21,355
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	208,150	422,843	12,975	39,915
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	52,730	91,545	3,740	8,865
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	57,975	127,808	3,755	12,140
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	38,310	115,958	3,160	10,590
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	15,330	48,060	1,565	4,553
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	13,380	42,400	955	3,835
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	80,810	153,388	5,200	8,463
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	35,610	65,308	2,965	4,070
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	20,440	43,743	1,100	2,293
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	28,845	62,678	1,340	3,325
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	12,700	25,265	800	1,575
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	9,340	21,978	375	985
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	147,575	248,150	4,040	8,538
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	79,230	136,510	2,830	5,548
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	45,180	78,208	900	2,120
High school certificate or less (continued)	Total	44.7%	47.4%	41.3%	42.2%	48.6%	56.4%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.0%	25.0%	31.4%	36.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	39.6%	40.7%	53.1%	56.8%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	7.6%	11.6%	11.8%	15.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	7.8%	13.1%	13.2%	18.5%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	9.1%	13.5%	13.5%	18.0%
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.3%	19.5%	12.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.2%	17.8%	24.9%	16.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.0%	13.9%	15.6%	10.7%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.2%	5.0%	4.7%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%	6.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	5.3%	4.6%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	29.3%	24.7%	15.1%	12.1%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	40.5%	37.2%	23.8%	22.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	30.9%	24.9%	12.7%	9.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 208,150 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 41.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 12,975 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 48.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 52,730 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 3,740 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 31.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 57,975 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 39.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 3,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.1% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 147,575 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they account for 29.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 4,040 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 15.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 79,230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 40.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 2,830 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 23.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 45,180 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 30.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 900 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.7% of the Anglophone population. This

is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	503,680	1,003,015	26,715	70,820
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	325,675	646,165	18,100	41,155
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	295,880	591,398	16,590	36,038
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	29,795	54,773	1,510	5,110
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	178,005	356,850	8,615	29,665
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.7%	64.4%	67.8%	58.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.9%	91.5%	91.7%	87.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.1%	8.5%	8.3%	12.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.3%	35.6%	32.2%	41.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 29,795 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Montréal where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.1%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Leonard et Saint-Michel, we find 1,510 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.3%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Saint-Leonard et Saint-Michel Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 178,005 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Montréal where they comprise 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Leonard et Saint-Michel, we find 8,615 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 32.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Montréal region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		06 - RSS de Montréal		0606 - CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	569,100	1,127,128	30,375	81,388
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	339,470	620,538	20,490	47,013
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	130,600	329,260	7,410	23,313
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	27,090	91,755	590	4,020
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	71,940	85,580	1,880	7,043
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.7%	55.1%	67.5%	57.8%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	22.9%	29.2%	24.4%	28.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	4.8%	8.1%	1.9%	4.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	12.6%	7.6%	6.2%	8.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 339,470 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Montréal where they represent 59.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 20,490 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 67.5%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

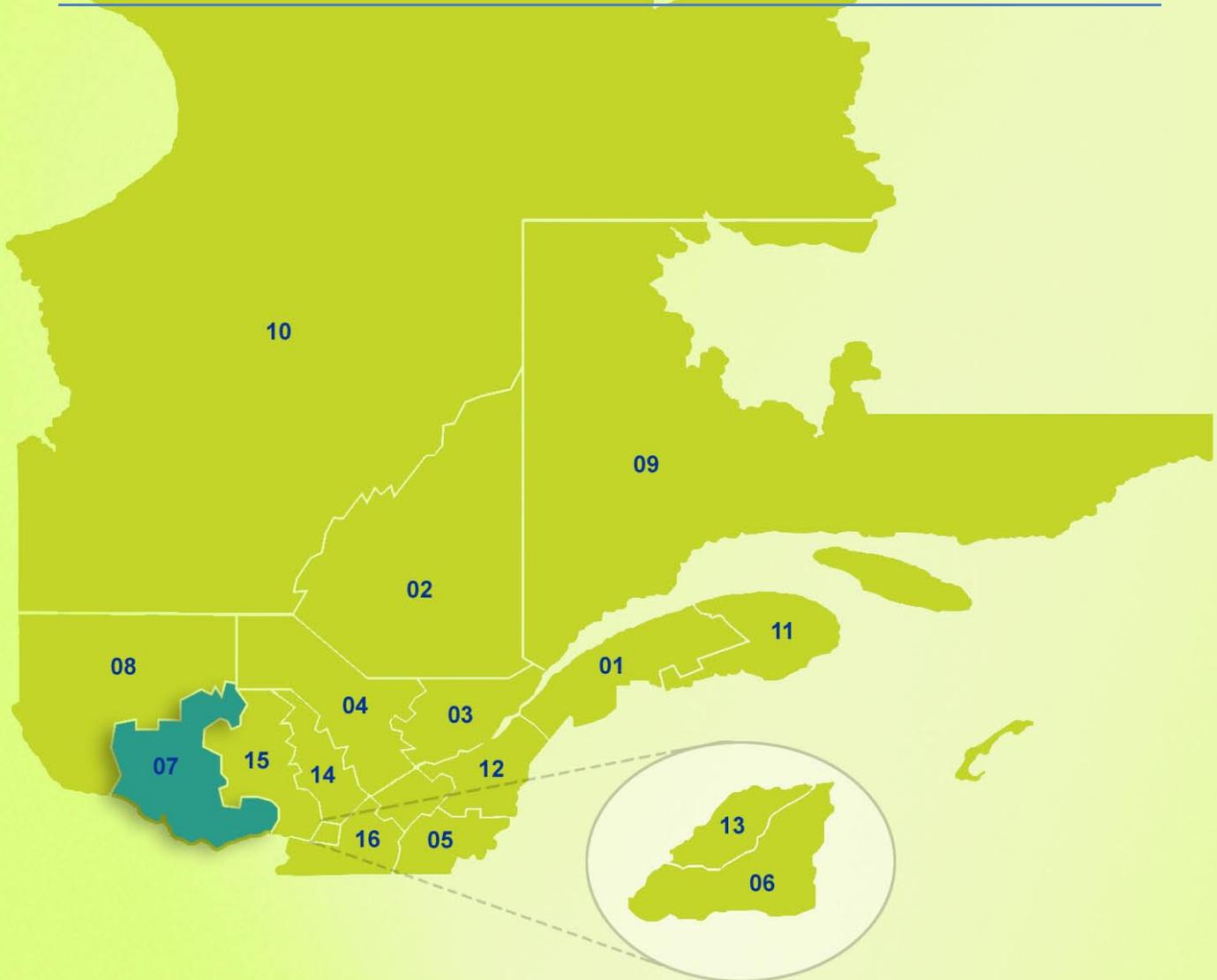
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 71,940 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Montréal where they account for 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, we find 1,880 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Montréal region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

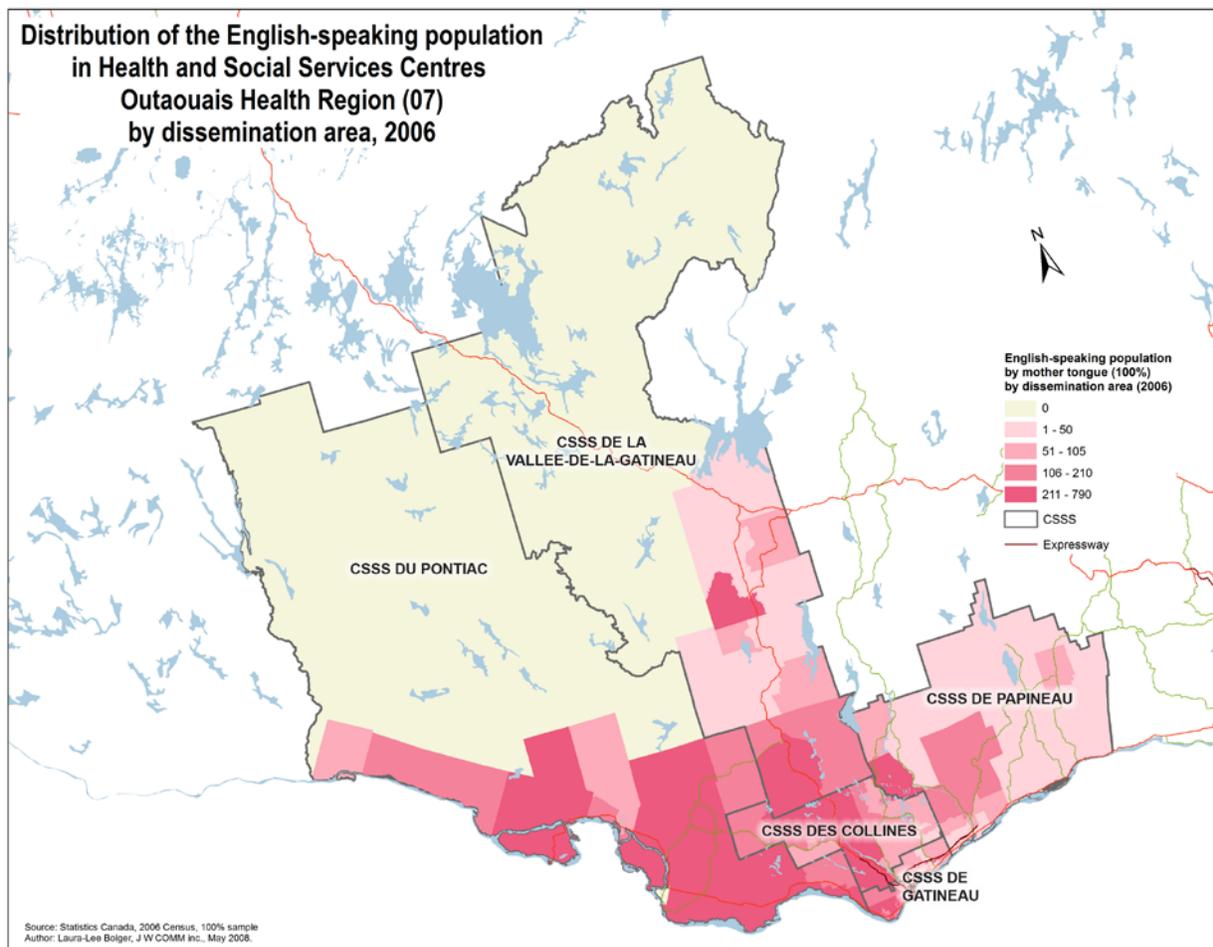
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Gatineau

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Pontiac

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Papineau





**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE GATINEAU REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction 1

 Purpose of this document..... 1

 Linguistic definitions 1

 CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative 1

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics..... 3

 Demographic Size 4

 Age Structure..... 5

 Household Living Arrangements 9

 Low-Income Cut-off..... 11

 Highest Educational Attainment..... 16

 Labour Force Activity 20

 Mobility 2001-2006 22

Sources and References 24

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income.....	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	13
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	16
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity	20
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	22

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	0701 - CSSS de Gatineau
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	58,720	32,565
	percentage	13.4%	17.4%	15.0%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	278,285	183,980
	percentage	85.7%	82.3%	84.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	338,185	217,680
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 58,720 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 17.4% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 32,565 Anglophones where they represent 15% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	32,565	183,980
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	9,965	50,815	5,595	33,278
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	7,900	36,323	4,720	25,538
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,838	11,575	53,640
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	16,710	81,760	8,175	52,985

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	6,360	29,550	2,500	18,540
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	17.0%	57.4%	17.2%	18.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.5%	13.1%	14.5%	13.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	30.3%	28.7%	35.5%	29.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.5%	29.4%	25.1%	28.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	10.8%	10.6%	7.7%	10.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,965 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 17% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 5,595 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 17.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Gatineau Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,360 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 2,500 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 7.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the

RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Gatineau.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	48,755	227,470	26,970	150,703
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	12,550	50,011	6,680	31,823
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	15,735	72,628	8,225	44,693
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	10,035	53,130	6,100	35,170
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	10,430	51,698	5,950	39,031
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	25.7%	22.0%	24.8%	21.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.3%	31.9%	30.5%	29.7%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.6%	23.4%	22.6%	23.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	21.4%	22.7%	22.1%	25.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 12,550 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 25.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 6,680 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Gatineau.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 10,430 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.4% of the population. This is lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 5,950 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	32,565	183,980
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	58,590	277,423	32,465	183,458
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	49,705	233,178	27,585	151,728
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	42,165	197,458	22,990	126,365
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	7,545	35,720	4,590	25,355
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	8,885	44,248	4,885	31,725
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	955	4,355	550	2,693
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	1,590	8,040	995	6,053
Living alone	119,655	856,350	6,340	31,858	3,340	22,993
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	84.6%	83.8%	84.7%	82.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	71.8%	71.0%	70.6%	68.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	14.1%	13.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.1%	15.9%	15.0%	17.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	10.8%	11.4%	10.3%	12.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 49,705 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 84.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 27,585 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 84.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Gatineau.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,545 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 4,590 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 14.1% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Gatineau. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Gatineau Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,340 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 3,340 English-speakers living alone where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Gatineau.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	6,115	28,978
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	1,645	7,650	1,125	5,833
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	1,510	6,280	1,135	5,038
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	2,725	9,853	2,110	7,360
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	2,335	10,055	1,335	6,665
65+ years	25,060	165,208	820	5,033	410	4,083

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	18.8%	15.8%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	16.5%	4.8%	20.1%	17.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	19.1%	17.3%	24.0%	19.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	15.3%	12.3%	18.2%	13.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.0%	12.3%	16.3%	12.6%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.9%	17.0%	16.4%	22.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,035 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 15.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 6,115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 18.8% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,645 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 1,125 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 20.1% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 820 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.9% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 410 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 16.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	6,115	28,978
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	9,035	38,875	6,120	28,975
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	6,000	24,065	4,265	17,828
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	4,025	15,435	2,915	11,390
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	1,970	8,630	1,350	6,438
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	3,040	14,803	1,850	11,138
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	215	773	150	540
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	790	3,755	570	2,973
Living alone	49,585	325,655	2,030	10,278	1,145	7,653

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	18.8%	15.8%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	18.9%	15.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.1%	10.3%	15.5%	11.7%
<i>(continued)</i>						
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	7.8%	12.7%	9.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	26.1%	24.2%	29.4%	25.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.2%	33.5%	37.9%	35.1%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	22.5%	17.7%	27.3%	20.1%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	49.7%	46.7%	57.3%	49.1%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	32.0%	32.3%	34.3%	33.3%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 6,000 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 12.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 4,265 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 15.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 1,970 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 26.1% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 1,350 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.4% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 32% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 1,145 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 34.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	26,970	150,705
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,843	11,580	53,648
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	16,715	81,760	8,180	52,980
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	23,990	111,166	12,175	69,545
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	6,220	26,416	3,575	16,438
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	7,670	38,588	3,505	23,081
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	4,900	32,485	2,515	18,455
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,905	14,283	1,145	8,030
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	2,035	12,368	915	6,870
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	8,550	35,238	5,080	24,433
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	4,020	15,893	2,665	10,605
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	2,755	11,543	1,440	8,078
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,830	9,653	1,075	6,903
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	690	3,190	500	2,313
	45-64	14,840	113,120	705	4,565	375	3,133
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	9,480	38,938	6,135	31,378
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	4,950	20,063	3,700	16,245
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	3,540	14,700	1,945	11,828
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	49.2%	48.9%	45.1%	46.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	35.0%	33.1%	30.9%	30.6%

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.9%	47.2%	42.8%	43.6%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.1%	14.3%	9.3%	12.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	10.7%	17.9%	9.9%	15.0%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.1%	11.2%	13.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.5%	15.5%	18.8%	16.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	22.6%	19.9%	23.0%	19.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.5%	14.1%	17.6%	15.2%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.6%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.6%	4.6%	5.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.4%	17.1%	22.7%	20.8%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.8%	25.1%	32.0%	30.3%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.2%	18.0%	23.8%	22.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 23,990 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 49.2% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 12,175 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 45.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 6,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 35% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 3,575 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 30.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,670 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 45.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 3,505 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 42.8% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,480 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 19.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 6,135 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 22.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,950 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 27.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 3,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 1,945 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 23.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	26,970	150,705
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	32,730	155,850	19,445	106,530
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	30,245	146,415	18,125	100,813
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	2,485	9,433	1,315	5,713
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	16,020	71,620	7,525	44,175
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	67.1%	68.5%	72.1%	70.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.4%	93.9%	93.2%	94.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.6%	6.1%	6.8%	5.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	32.9%	31.5%	27.9%	29.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 2,485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 1,315 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Gatineau Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 16,020 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 32.9% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 7,525 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 27.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0701 - CSSS de Gatineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	55,625	263,650	30,830	174,408
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	33,010	156,243	15,880	99,463
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	9,515	66,435	6,645	52,088
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	3,855	29,543	1,740	13,430
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,250	11,428	6,570	9,410
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.3%	59.3%	51.5%	57.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.1%	25.2%	21.6%	29.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	6.9%	11.2%	5.6%	7.7%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.6%	4.3%	21.3%	5.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 33,010 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 59.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 15,880 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 51.5%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 9,250 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Gatineau, we find 6,570 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 21.3%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU PONTIAC REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size	4
Table	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006	23
Sources and References.....	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	6
Table 3 - Income.....	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	0702 - CSSS du Pontiac
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	58,720	10,745
	percentage	13.4%	17.4%	54.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	278,285	8,885
	percentage	85.7%	82.3%	45.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	338,185	19,630
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 58,720 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 17.4% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 10,745 Anglophones where they represent 54.7% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

¹⁷ See Bowen. S, (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". The Millbank Quarterly, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

¹⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	10,745	8,885
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	9,965	50,815	1,835	1,520
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	7,900	36,323	1,405	1,008
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,838	2,275	2,368
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	16,710	81,760	3,385	2,853
65+ years	132,480	846,290	6,360	29,550	1,845	1,138
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	17.0%	57.4%	17.1%	17.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.5%	13.1%	13.1%	11.3%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	30.3%	28.7%	21.2%	26.7%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.5%	29.4%	31.5%	32.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	10.8%	10.6%	17.2%	12.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,965 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 17% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,835 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS du Pontiac Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 6,360 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,845 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Pontiac.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	48,755	227,470	8,910	7,365
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	12,550	50,011	2,570	1,921
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	15,735	72,628	3,615	2,615
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	10,035	53,130	1,555	1,600
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	10,430	51,698	1,160	1,225
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	25.7%	22.0%	28.8%	26.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.3%	31.9%	40.6%	35.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.6%	23.4%	17.5%	21.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	21.4%	22.7%	13.0%	16.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 12,550 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 25.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 2,570 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Pontiac.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 10,430 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.4% of the population. This is lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,160 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	10,745	8,885
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	58,590	277,423	10,735	8,873
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	49,705	233,178	8,985	7,768
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	42,165	197,458	7,950	7,043
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	7,545	35,720	1,035	725
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	8,885	44,248	1,750	1,105
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	955	4,355	190	140
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	1,590	8,040	285	210
Living alone	119,655	856,350	6,340	31,858	1,265	755
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	84.6%	83.8%	83.6%	87.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	71.8%	71.0%	74.0%	79.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	9.6%	8.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.1%	15.9%	16.3%	12.4%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	10.8%	11.4%	11.8%	8.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 49,705 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 84.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 8,985 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 83.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Pontiac.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,545 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,035 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.6% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Pontiac. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Pontiac Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,340 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,265 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Pontiac.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	1,565	1,145
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	1,645	7,650	310	185
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	1,510	6,280	210	135
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	2,725	9,853	320	295
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	2,335	10,055	490	430
65+ years	25,060	165,208	820	5,033	235	100
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	14.6%	12.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	16.5%	4.8%	16.9%	12.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	19.1%	17.3%	14.9%	13.4%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	15.3%	12.3%	14.1%	12.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.0%	12.3%	14.5%	15.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.9%	17.0%	12.7%	8.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,035 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 15.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,565 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 14.6% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,645 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 310 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 16.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 820 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.9% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much

lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 235 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 12.7% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	1,565	1,145
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	9,035	38,875	1,565	1,140
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	6,000	24,065	965	760
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	4,025	15,435	635	635
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	1,970	8,630	320	130
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	3,040	14,803	605	385
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	215	773	30	30
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	790	3,755	120	110
Living alone	49,585	325,655	2,030	10,278	450	250
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	14.6%	12.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	14.6%	12.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.1%	10.3%	10.7%	9.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	7.8%	8.0%	9.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	26.1%	24.2%	30.9%	17.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.2%	33.5%	34.6%	34.8%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	22.5%	17.7%	15.8%	21.4%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	49.7%	46.7%	42.1%	52.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	32.0%	32.3%	35.6%	33.1%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 6,000 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 12.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 965 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 1,970 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 26.1% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 320 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 30.9% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 32% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 450 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 35.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	8,910	7,360
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,843	2,270	2,373
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	16,715	81,760	3,385	2,858
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	23,990	111,166	5,690	4,338
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	6,220	26,416	1,215	958
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	7,670	38,588	1,970	1,705
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	4,900	32,485	1,025	1,185
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,905	14,283	290	565
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	2,035	12,368	530	460
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	8,550	35,238	1,285	980
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	4,020	15,893	485	460
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	2,755	11,543	470	320
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,830	9,653	350	250
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	690	3,190	105	90
	45-64	14,840	113,120	705	4,565	135	130
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	9,480	38,938	565	610
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	4,950	20,063	180	305
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	3,540	14,700	275	235
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	49.2%	48.9%	63.9%	58.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	35.0%	33.1%	53.5%	40.4%

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.9%	47.2%	58.2%	59.7%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.1%	14.3%	11.5%	16.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	10.7%	17.9%	12.8%	23.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.1%	15.7%	16.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.5%	15.5%	14.4%	13.3%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	22.6%	19.9%	21.4%	19.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.5%	14.1%	13.9%	11.2%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	3.4%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%	3.8%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.6%	4.0%	4.5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.4%	17.1%	6.3%	8.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.8%	25.1%	7.9%	12.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.2%	18.0%	8.1%	8.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 23,990 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 49.2% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 5,690 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 63.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 6,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 35% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,215 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.5% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,670 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 45.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 1,970 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 58.2% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 9,480 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 19.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 565 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 6.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,950 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 27.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 180 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 275 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 8.1% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of

aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	8,910	7,360
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	32,730	155,850	4,960	4,558
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	30,245	146,415	4,475	4,168
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	2,485	9,433	480	390
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	16,020	71,620	3,950	2,803
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	67.1%	68.5%	55.7%	61.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.4%	93.9%	90.2%	91.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.6%	6.1%	9.7%	8.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	32.9%	31.5%	44.3%	38.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 2,485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 480 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.7%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Pontiac Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 16,020 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 32.9% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 3,950 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 44.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0702 - CSSS du Pontiac	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	55,625	263,650	10,170	8,538
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	33,010	156,243	7,445	6,115
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	9,515	66,435	970	910
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	3,855	29,543	855	1,180
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,250	11,428	905	333
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.3%	59.3%	73.2%	71.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.1%	25.2%	9.5%	10.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	6.9%	11.2%	8.4%	13.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.6%	4.3%	8.9%	3.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 33,010 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 59.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 7,445 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 73.2%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 9,250 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Pontiac, we find 905 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 8.9%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE PAPINEAU REGION 07 – OUTAOUAIS

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income.....	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³⁰ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	07 - RSS de l'Outaouais	0705 - CSSS de Papineau
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	58,720	3,765
	percentage	13.4%	17.4%	7.6%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	278,285	45,615
	percentage	85.7%	82.3%	92.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	338,185	49,420
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 58,720 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 17.4% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 3,765 Anglophones where they represent 7.6% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	3,765	45,615
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	9,965	50,815	505	8,435
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	7,900	36,323	370	5,403
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,838	960	12,415
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	16,710	81,760	1,250	13,658

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
65+ years	132,480	846,290	6,360	29,550	680	5,706
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	17.0%	57.4%	13.4%	18.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.5%	13.1%	9.8%	11.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	30.3%	28.7%	25.5%	27.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.5%	29.4%	33.2%	29.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	10.8%	10.6%	18.1%	12.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,965 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 17% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 505 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Papineau Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,360 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Papineau.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	48,755	227,470	3,260	37,180
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	12,550	50,011	820	8,876
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	15,735	72,628	1,120	13,813
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	10,035	53,130	645	8,880
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	10,430	51,698	665	5,598
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	25.7%	22.0%	25.2%	23.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	32.3%	31.9%	34.4%	37.2%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	20.6%	23.4%	19.8%	23.9%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	21.4%	22.7%	20.4%	15.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 12,550 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 25.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by

³² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 820 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Papineau.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 10,430 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.4% of the population. This is lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 665 Anglophone high earners where they represent 20.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³³ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	58,720	278,285	3,765	45,615
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	58,590	277,423	3,755	45,420
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	49,705	233,178	3,095	39,373
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	42,165	197,458	2,685	33,983
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	7,545	35,720	405	5,385
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	8,885	44,248	670	6,055
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	955	4,355	90	805
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	1,590	8,040	80	890
Living alone	119,655	856,350	6,340	31,858	490	4,355
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.7%	99.7%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	84.6%	83.8%	82.2%	86.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	71.8%	71.0%	71.3%	74.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	10.8%	11.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.1%	15.9%	17.8%	13.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	1.8%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.1%	2.0%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	10.8%	11.4%	13.0%	9.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 49,705 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 84.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 3,095 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Papineau.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,545 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.8% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.8% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Papineau. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Papineau Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,340 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 10.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 490 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Papineau.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁵ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	485	4,805
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	1,645	7,650	75	903
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	1,510	6,280	70	605
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	2,725	9,853	130	1,240
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	2,335	10,055	140	1,583
65+ years	25,060	165,208	820	5,033	70	475
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	12.9%	10.5%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	16.5%	4.8%	14.9%	10.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	19.1%	17.3%	18.9%	11.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	15.3%	12.3%	13.5%	10.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.0%	12.3%	11.2%	11.6%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.9%	17.0%	10.3%	8.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

³⁵ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,035 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 15.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 485 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.9% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais.

Children (0-14) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,645 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.5% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 75 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 14.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 820 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 12.9% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 70 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 10.3% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	9,035	38,870	485	4,805
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	9,035	38,875	490	4,810
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	6,000	24,065	265	3,015
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	4,025	15,435	155	1,883
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	1,970	8,630	110	1,133
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	3,040	14,803	220	1,790
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	215	773	35	150
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	790	3,755	30	390
Living alone	49,585	325,655	2,030	10,278	165	1,255
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	12.9%	10.5%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	14.0%	13.0%	10.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	12.1%	10.3%	8.6%	7.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	7.8%	5.8%	5.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	26.1%	24.2%	27.2%	21.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.2%	33.5%	32.8%	29.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	22.5%	17.7%	38.9%	18.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	49.7%	46.7%	37.5%	43.8%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	32.0%	32.3%	33.7%	28.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 6,000 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 12.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 265 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 8.6% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 1,970 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 26.1% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 110 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 27.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 2,030 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 32% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 165 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 33.7% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁶.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	3,255	37,183
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	17,785	79,843	960	12,430
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	16,715	81,760	1,250	13,650
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	23,990	111,166	1,930	20,383
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	6,220	26,416	490	4,783
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	7,670	38,588	680	7,548
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	4,900	32,485	400	7,070
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,905	14,283	175	3,243
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	2,035	12,368	140	2,630
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	8,550	35,238	605	5,500
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	4,020	15,893	220	2,545
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	2,755	11,543	265	1,773
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,830	9,653	105	1,158
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	690	3,190	15	370
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	705	4,565	40	565
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	9,480	38,938	220	3,080
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	4,950	20,063	70	1,480
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	3,540	14,700	125	1,145
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	49.2%	48.9%	59.3%	54.8%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	35.0%	33.1%	51.0%	38.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.9%	47.2%	54.4%	55.3%

³⁶ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	10.1%	14.3%	12.3%	19.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	10.7%	17.9%	18.2%	26.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	12.2%	15.1%	11.2%	19.3%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.5%	15.5%	18.6%	14.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	22.6%	19.9%	22.9%	20.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.5%	14.1%	21.2%	13.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.8%	4.2%	3.2%	3.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	1.6%	3.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	5.6%	3.2%	4.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.4%	17.1%	6.8%	8.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.8%	25.1%	7.3%	11.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.2%	18.0%	10.0%	8.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 23,990 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 49.2% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 1,930 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 59.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 6,220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 35% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 490 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,670 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 45.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 680 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 54.4% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,480 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 19.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 220 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 6.8% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,950 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 27.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 70 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,540 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 21.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 125 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	48,750	227,470	3,255	37,183
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	32,730	155,850	1,925	23,698
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	30,245	146,415	1,740	22,048
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	2,485	9,433	180	1,658
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	16,020	71,620	1,330	13,485
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	67.1%	68.5%	59.1%	63.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.4%	93.9%	90.4%	93.0%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.6%	6.1%	9.4%	7.0%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	32.9%	31.5%	40.9%	36.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 2,485 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.6%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 180 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.4%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Papineau Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 16,020 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they comprise 32.9% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 1,330 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 40.9% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality,³⁹ level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		07 - RSS de l'Outaouais		0705 - CSSS de Papineau	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	55,625	263,650	3,620	43,220
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	33,010	156,243	2,590	26,133
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	9,515	66,435	470	8,953
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	3,855	29,543	355	7,348
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,250	11,428	205	780
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	59.3%	59.3%	71.5%	60.5%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.1%	25.2%	13.0%	20.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	6.9%	11.2%	9.8%	17.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	16.6%	4.3%	5.7%	1.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 33,010 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Outaouais where they represent 59.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 2,590 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 71.5%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

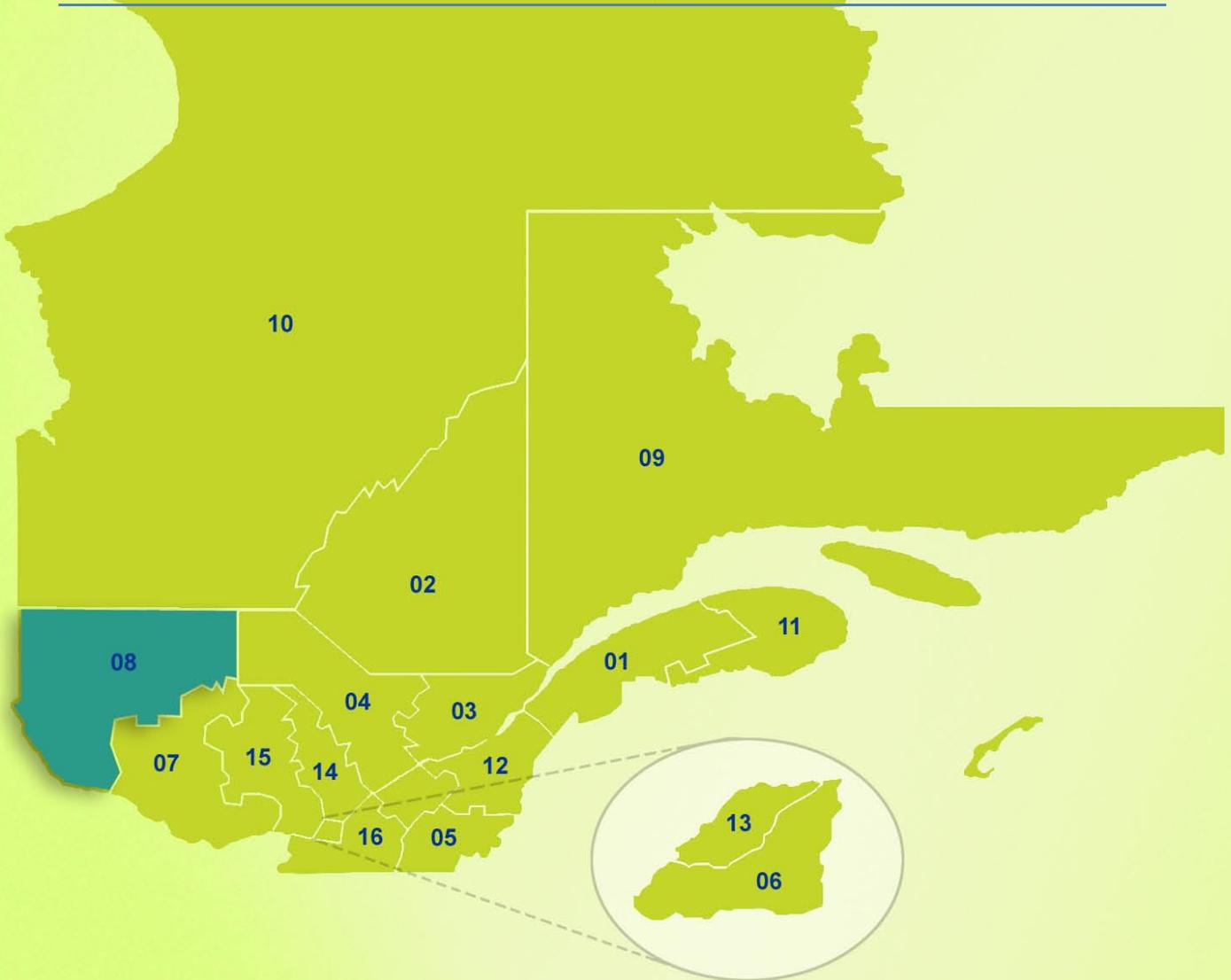
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 9,250 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Outaouais where they account for 16.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Papineau, we find 205 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.7%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Outaouais region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). *Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information*. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). *2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network*.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

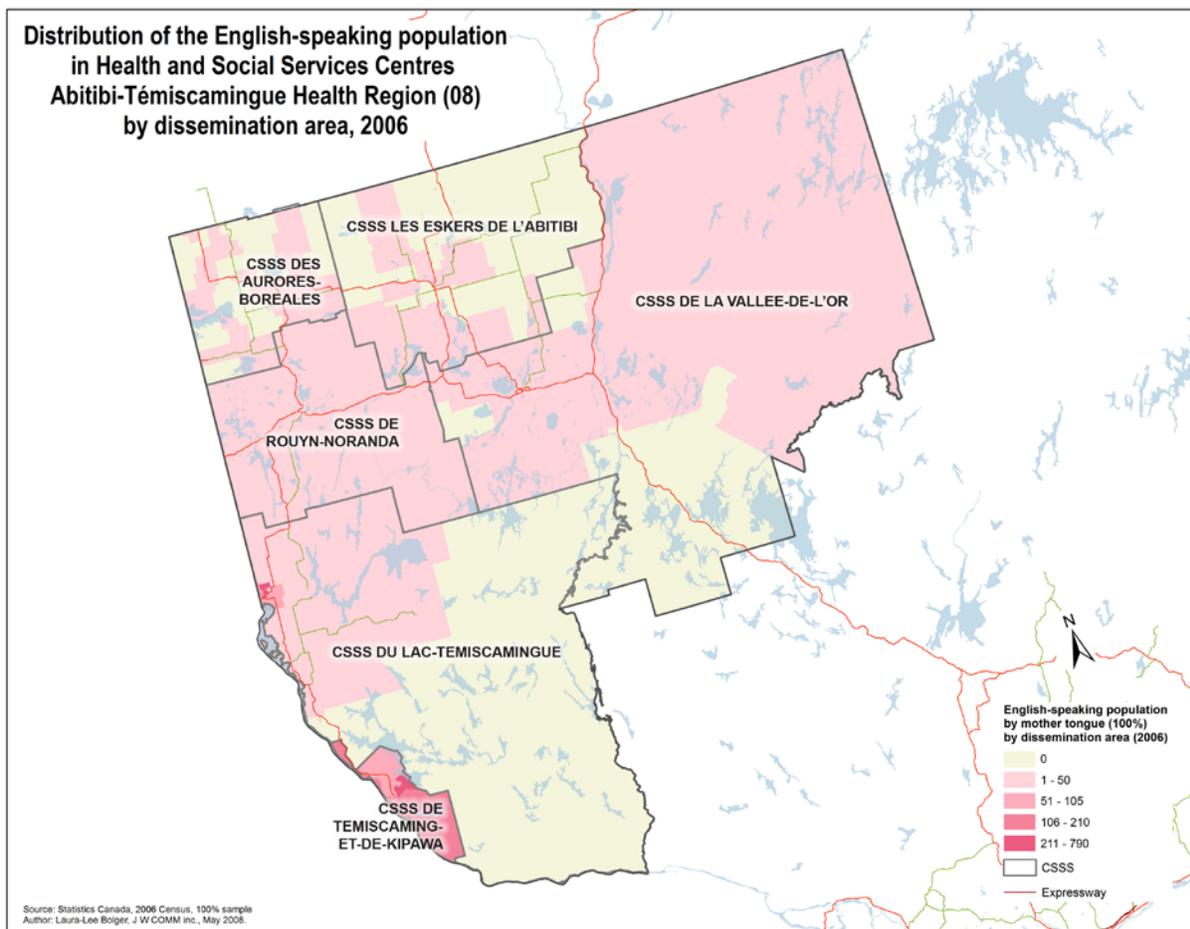
Content

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda

Demographic Profile of CSSS des Aurores-Boréales

Demographic Profile of CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or



Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE ROUYN-NORANDA REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	6
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	985
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	2.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	38,460
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	97.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	39,445
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 985 Anglophones where they represent 2.5% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

⁴ See Bowen, S, (2001). Language Barriers in Access to Health Care, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". The Millbank Quarterly, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	985	38,460
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	80	6,865
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	40	5,375
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	280	10,190
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	315	11,550
65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	270	4,480
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	8.1%	17.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	4.1%	14.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	28.4%	26.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	32.0%	30.0%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	27.4%	11.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 270 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 27.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	905	31,595
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	225	8,003
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	360	11,183
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	195	6,820
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	120	5,593
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	24.9%	25.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	39.8%	35.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	21.5%	21.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	13.3%	17.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 225 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 120 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	985	38,460
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	985	38,315
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	805	31,805
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	685	27,308
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	120	4,500
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	175	6,513
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	20	330
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	0	765
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	150	5,418
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.6%	100.0%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	81.7%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	69.5%	71.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	12.2%	11.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	17.8%	16.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	2.0%	0.9%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	15.2%	14.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 805 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 81.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of English-speakers living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 120 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.2% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 150 English-speakers living alone where they represent 15.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	220	4,950
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	110	2,423	25	720
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	110	2,385	20	920
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	210	3,273	50	1,018
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	315	5,555	90	1,600
65+ years	25,060	165,208	80	2,215	35	693
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	22.3%	12.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	12.2%	1.5%	31.3%	10.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.8%	13.3%	50.0%	17.1%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.0%	9.2%	17.9%	10.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	20.8%	13.4%	28.6%	13.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.3%	13.6%	13.0%	15.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 825 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 15.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 220 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 22.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 110 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 12.2% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 31.3% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 80 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 10.3% of the regional English-speaking senior

population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 35 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	220	4,950
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	825	15,850	220	4,948
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	495	8,395	120	2,460
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	345	4,828	80	1,318
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	145	3,573	45	1,140
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	330	7,465	95	2,490
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	25	165	15	80
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	50	1,020	0	370
Living alone	49,585	325,655	260	6,275	80	2,035
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	22.3%	12.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	11.7%	22.3%	12.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.0%	7.4%	14.9%	7.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	4.9%	11.7%	4.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	16.6%	24.5%	37.5%	25.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.1%	34.3%	54.3%	38.2%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	19.2%	9.8%	75.0%	24.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	47.6%	44.6%	#DIV/0!	48.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	42.3%	35.3%	53.3%	37.6%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 495 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 120 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 14.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 145 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.6% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 45 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 37.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 260 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 80 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 53.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn- Noranda	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	900	31,583
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	285	10,188
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	320	11,550
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	505	16,203
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	115	3,455
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	175	5,778
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	115	5,445
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	40	2,400
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	35	2,115
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	150	4,965
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	60	2,140
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	45	1,570
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	30	1,340
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	25	460
	45-64	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	10	605
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	105	3,645
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	45	1,735
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	60	1,480
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	56.1%	51.3%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	40.4%	33.9%

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn- Noranda	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	54.7%	50.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	12.8%	17.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	14.0%	23.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	10.9%	18.3%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	16.7%	15.7%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	21.1%	21.0%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	14.1%	13.6%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	3.3%	4.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	8.8%	4.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	3.1%	5.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	11.7%	11.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	15.8%	17.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	18.8%	12.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 505 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 56.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 115 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 40.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 54.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 105 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 11.7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 45 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.8% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 60 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 18.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	900	31,583
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	435	20,253
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	360	18,573
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	75	1,675
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	465	11,330
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	48.3%	64.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	82.8%	91.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	17.2%	8.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	51.7%	35.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 75 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 17.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 465 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 51.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0803 - CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	960	36,595
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	615	23,208
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	215	10,185
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	40	2,895
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	90	300
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	64.1%	63.4%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	22.4%	27.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	4.2%	7.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	9.4%	0.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 615 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 64.1%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Rouyn-Noranda, we find 90 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES AURORES-BORÉALES REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	17
Mobility 2001-2006.....	19
Sources and References	21

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	17
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	19

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	175
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	0.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	20,270
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	99.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	20,455
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 175 Anglophones where they represent .9% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

¹⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	175	20,270
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	20	3,520
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	10	2,575
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	55	4,908
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	65	6,365

¹⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	25	2,903
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	11.4%	17.4%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	5.7%	12.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	31.4%	24.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	37.1%	31.4%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	14.3%	14.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS des Aurores-Boréales Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 25 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores- Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	155	16,750
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	25	4,545
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	95	6,460
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	20	3,730
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	0	2,015
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	16.1%	27.1%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	61.3%	38.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	12.9%	22.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	0.0%	12.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% of the population. This is a higher share than

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 25 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 16.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	175	20,270
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	175	20,248
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	135	17,143
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	135	15,478
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	0	1,665
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	40	3,108
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	0	215
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	10	380
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	25	2,515
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.6%	100.0%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	77.1%	84.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	77.1%	76.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	0.0%	8.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	22.9%	15.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	5.7%	1.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	14.3%	12.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 135 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 77.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 25 English-speakers living alone where they represent 14.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Aurores-Boréales.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	150	16,748
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	55	4,908
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	65	6,370
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	80	9,653
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	20	1,695
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	30	3,705
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	10	3,615
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	10	1,825
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	0	1,270
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	30	1,815
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	10	755
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	20	560
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	0	605
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	0	140
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	10	360
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	20	1,070
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	20	493
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	10	470
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	53.3%	57.6%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	36.4%	34.5%

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	46.2%	58.2%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	6.7%	21.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	18.2%	37.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	0.0%	19.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	20.0%	10.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	18.2%	15.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	30.8%	8.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	0.0%	3.6%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	2.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	15.4%	5.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	13.3%	6.4%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	36.4%	10.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	15.4%	7.4%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>							

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 80 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 53.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 36.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 46.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 13.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 36.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	150	16,748
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	100	9,703
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	85	8,743
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	15	960
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	50	7,045
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	66.7%	57.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	85.0%	90.1%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	15.0%	9.9%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	33.3%	42.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 15 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 15%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Aurores-Boréales Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 50 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 33.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0804 - CSSS des Aurores-Boréales	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	170	19,175
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	130	14,278
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	20	2,395
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	10	2,400
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	5	108
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	76.5%	74.5%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	11.8%	12.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	5.9%	12.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	2.9%	0.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 130 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 76.5%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Aurores-Boréales, we find 5 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 2.9%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS LES ESKERS DE L'ABITIBI REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	16
Mobility 2001-2006.....	18
Sources and References	20

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	16
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	18

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³⁰ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	425
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	1.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	23,460
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	98.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	23,925
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 425 Anglophones where they represent 1.8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	425	23,460
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	90	4,380
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	90	3,150
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	150	6,133
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	65	7,150

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	30	2,648
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	21.2%	18.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	21.2%	13.4%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	35.3%	26.1%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	15.3%	30.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	7.1%	11.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 90 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 21.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 30 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 7.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	335	19,080
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	145	4,718
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	135	7,153
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	30	4,470
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	25	2,750
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	43.3%	24.7%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	40.3%	37.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	9.0%	23.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	7.5%	14.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% of the population. This is a higher share than

³² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 145 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 43.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 25 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³³ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	425	23,460
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	420	23,338
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	365	19,928
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	325	17,375
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	45	2,545
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	60	3,420
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	20	320
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	10	320
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	30	2,775
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.6%	98.8%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	85.9%	84.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	76.5%	74.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	10.6%	10.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	14.1%	14.6%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	4.7%	1.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	1.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	7.1%	11.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 365 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 85.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 45 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.6% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Living alone

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 30 English-speakers living alone where they represent 7.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁵ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

(Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.)

³⁵ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁶.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
		English	French	Englis h	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	340	19,080
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	150	6,138
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	65	7,145
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	205	10,748
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	50	2,445
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	50	3,995
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	65	4,010
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	50	1,725
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	10	1,575
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	30	2,195
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	25	965
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	10	725
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	15	600
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	0	210
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	10	310
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	20	1,523
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	15	780
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	10	545
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	60.3%	56.3%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	33.3%	39.8%

³⁶ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i>	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	76.9%	55.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	19.1%	21.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	33.3%	28.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	15.4%	22.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	8.8%	11.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	16.7%	15.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	15.4%	10.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	4.4%	3.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	3.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	15.4%	4.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	5.9%	8.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	10.0%	12.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	15.4%	7.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 205 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 60.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 50 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 33.3% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 50 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 76.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 5.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 15 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher

than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	340	19,080
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	165	12,470
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	130	11,165
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	40	1,303
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	175	6,610
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	48.5%	65.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	78.8%	89.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	24.2%	10.4%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	51.5%	34.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 40 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 24.2%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 175 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 51.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0805 - CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	390	22,218
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	135	15,013
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	60	4,080
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	165	3,055
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	25	73
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	34.6%	67.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	15.4%	18.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	42.3%	13.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	6.4%	0.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 135 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 34.6%. This is much lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS les Eskers de l'Abitibi, we find 25 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA VALLÉE-DE-L'OR REGION 08 – ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴⁰ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴¹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴² (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴⁰ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴¹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴² http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴³ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 28 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,355	1,355
	percentage	13.4%	3.8%	3.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	136,353	39,820
	percentage	85.7%	96.1%	96.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	141,870	41,275
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,355 Anglophones living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 3.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 1,355 Anglophones where they represent 3.3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

⁴³ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁴

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 29 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	1,355	39,820
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	900	25,005	220	7,535
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	655	17,920	195	5,128
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,675	330	10,778
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,515	41,463	425	12,093

⁴⁴ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	780	16,291	185	4,288
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.8%	117.1%	16.2%	18.9%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.2%	13.1%	14.4%	12.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.2%	24.4%	27.1%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.3%	30.4%	31.4%	30.4%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	11.9%	13.7%	10.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 900 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.8% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 220 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 16.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 780 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 14.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 13.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁵ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 30 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée- de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,455	111,348	1,135	32,285
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,370	28,406	340	8,266
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,800	40,850	430	11,550
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	770	24,823	235	7,213
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	525	17,275	120	5,265
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.8%	25.5%	30.0%	25.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	40.4%	36.7%	37.9%	35.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.3%	22.3%	20.7%	22.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	11.8%	15.5%	10.6%	16.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,370 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 30.8% of the population. This is a higher share than

⁴⁵ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 340 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 30% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 525 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 120 Anglophone high earners where they represent 10.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁶ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 31 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,355	136,353	1,355	39,820
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,345	135,853	1,350	39,615
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	4,495	114,093	1,115	32,950
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,620	99,493	885	28,303
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	875	14,600	230	4,643
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	845	21,758	235	6,663
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	130	1,690	30	695
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	105	2,285	50	675
Living alone	119,655	856,350	615	17,788	150	5,290
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.6%	99.6%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	83.9%	83.7%	82.3%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	67.6%	73.0%	65.3%	71.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.3%	10.7%	17.0%	11.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	15.8%	16.0%	17.3%	16.7%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	3.7%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.5%	13.0%	11.1%	13.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁷

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,495 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 83.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 1,115 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 82.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 875 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.3% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 230 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Living alone

⁴⁷ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 615 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 11.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 150 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁸ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 32 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	240	4,863
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	110	2,423	40	795
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	110	2,385	30	645
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	210	3,273	50	1,065
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	315	5,555	85	1,745
65+ years	25,060	165,208	80	2,215	35	613
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	17.7%	12.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	12.2%	1.5%	18.2%	10.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.8%	13.3%	15.4%	12.6%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.0%	9.2%	15.2%	9.9%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	20.8%	13.4%	20.0%	14.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.3%	13.6%	18.9%	14.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

⁴⁸ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 825 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 15.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 240 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 17.7% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 110 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 12.2% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 40 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 18.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 80 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 10.3% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority

senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 35 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 18.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Table 33 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	825	15,850	240	4,863
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	825	15,850	245	4,865
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	495	8,395	120	2,595
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	345	4,828	45	1,288
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	145	3,573	75	1,310
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	330	7,465	120	2,265
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	25	165	10	45
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	50	1,020	35	315
Living alone	49,585	325,655	260	6,275	80	1,910
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	15.4%	11.6%	17.7%	12.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	15.4%	11.7%	18.1%	12.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.0%	7.4%	10.8%	7.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.5%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	16.6%	24.5%	32.6%	28.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	39.1%	34.3%	51.1%	34.0%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	19.2%	9.8%	33.3%	6.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	47.6%	44.6%	70.0%	46.7%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	42.3%	35.3%	53.3%	36.1%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 495 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 120 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 145 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 16.6% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 75 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 32.6% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the

proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 260 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 42.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 80 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 53.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁴⁹.

Table 34 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	1,130	32,288
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,505	35,668	335	10,778
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,510	41,468	425	12,095
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,610	61,433	700	18,568
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	690	13,138	160	4,195
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	820	22,741	220	6,973
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	685	21,243	155	5,765
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	9,568	65	2,530
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	265	8,280	75	2,370
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	670	14,548	155	3,993
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	310	6,648	75	2,090
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	215	4,465	50	1,150
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	105	4,263	10	1,230
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	55	1,360	0	455
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	30	2,200	0	590
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	385	9,855	120	2,730
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	170	4,965	30	1,495
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	190	3,788	70	1,005
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	58.5%	55.2%	61.9%	57.5%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	45.8%	36.8%	47.8%	38.9%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	54.3%	54.8%	51.8%	57.7%

⁴⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	15.4%	19.1%	13.7%	17.9%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	18.9%	26.8%	19.4%	23.5%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	17.5%	20.0%	17.6%	19.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.0%	13.1%	13.7%	12.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	20.6%	18.6%	22.4%	19.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	14.2%	10.8%	11.8%	9.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	0.9%	3.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	4.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.0%	5.3%	0.0%	4.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	8.6%	8.9%	10.6%	8.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	11.3%	13.9%	9.0%	13.9%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.1%	16.5%	8.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 58.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 700 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 61.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 45.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 47.8% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 820 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 220 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.8% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 8.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 120 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 10.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 11.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 30 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 9% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 190 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 12.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 70 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵⁰

Table 35 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,460	111,345	1,130	32,288
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,505	70,285	590	20,670
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,120	63,970	515	18,975
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	385	6,320	75	1,698
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,955	41,060	540	11,618
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	56.2%	63.1%	52.2%	64.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	84.6%	91.0%	87.3%	91.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	15.4%	9.0%	12.7%	8.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	43.8%	36.9%	47.8%	36.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁵⁰ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 385 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they experience an unemployment rate of 15.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 75 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 12.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Out of the labour force⁵¹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they comprise 43.8% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 540 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 47.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

⁵¹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵², level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		08 - RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue		0806 - CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,130	129,185	1,285	37,640
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	3,140	85,455	740	23,355
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	1,095	28,545	335	10,010
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	615	14,373	175	4,058
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	275	813	30	220
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	61.2%	66.1%	57.6%	62.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	21.3%	22.1%	26.1%	26.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	12.0%	11.1%	13.6%	10.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	2.3%	0.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 3,140 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they represent 61.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

⁵² The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 740 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 57.6%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

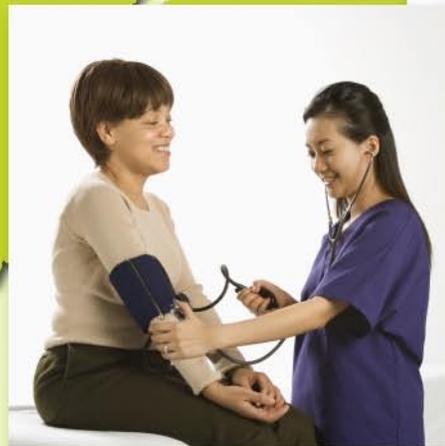
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 275 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue where they account for 5.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Vallée-de-l'Or, we find 30 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 2.3%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

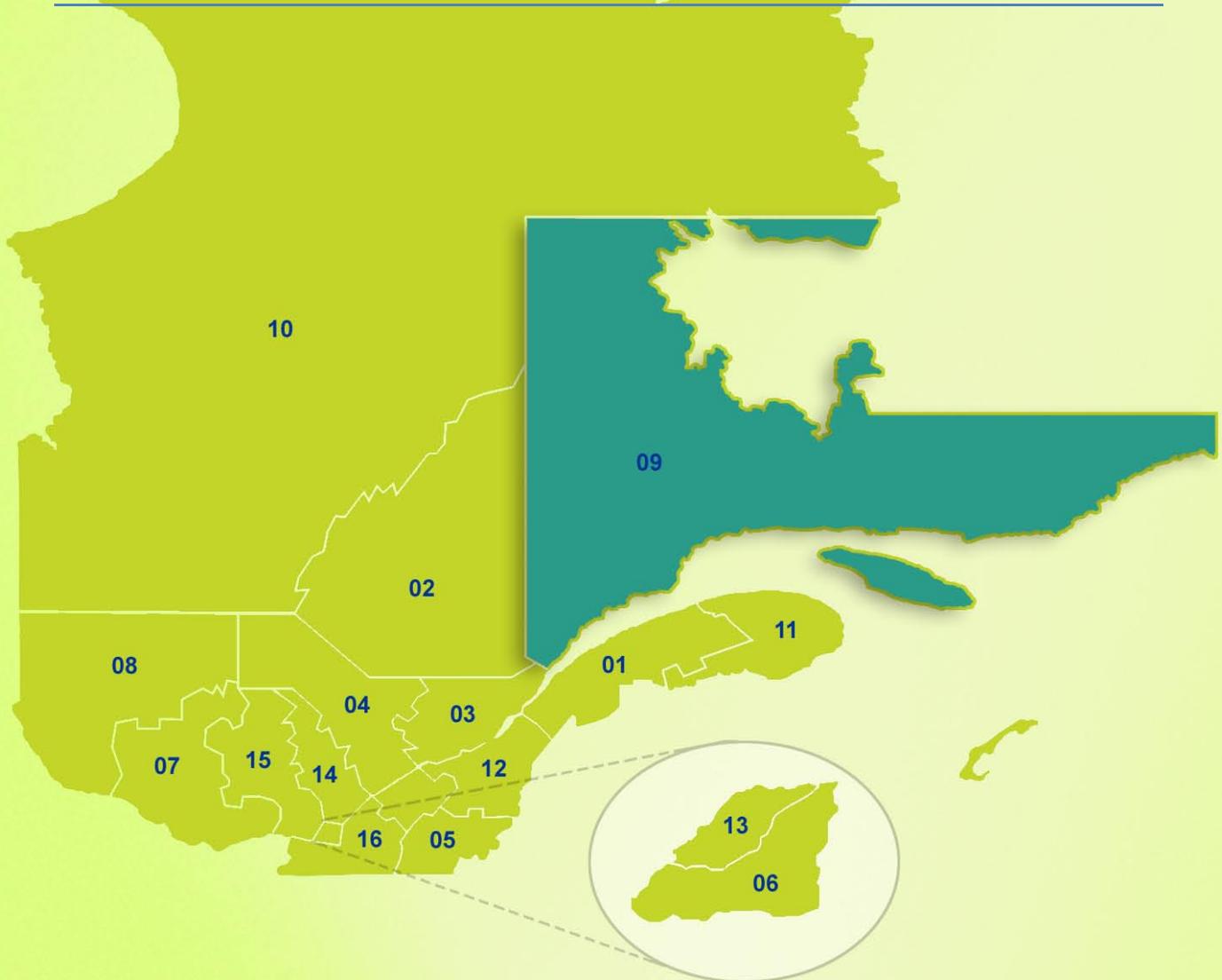
Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

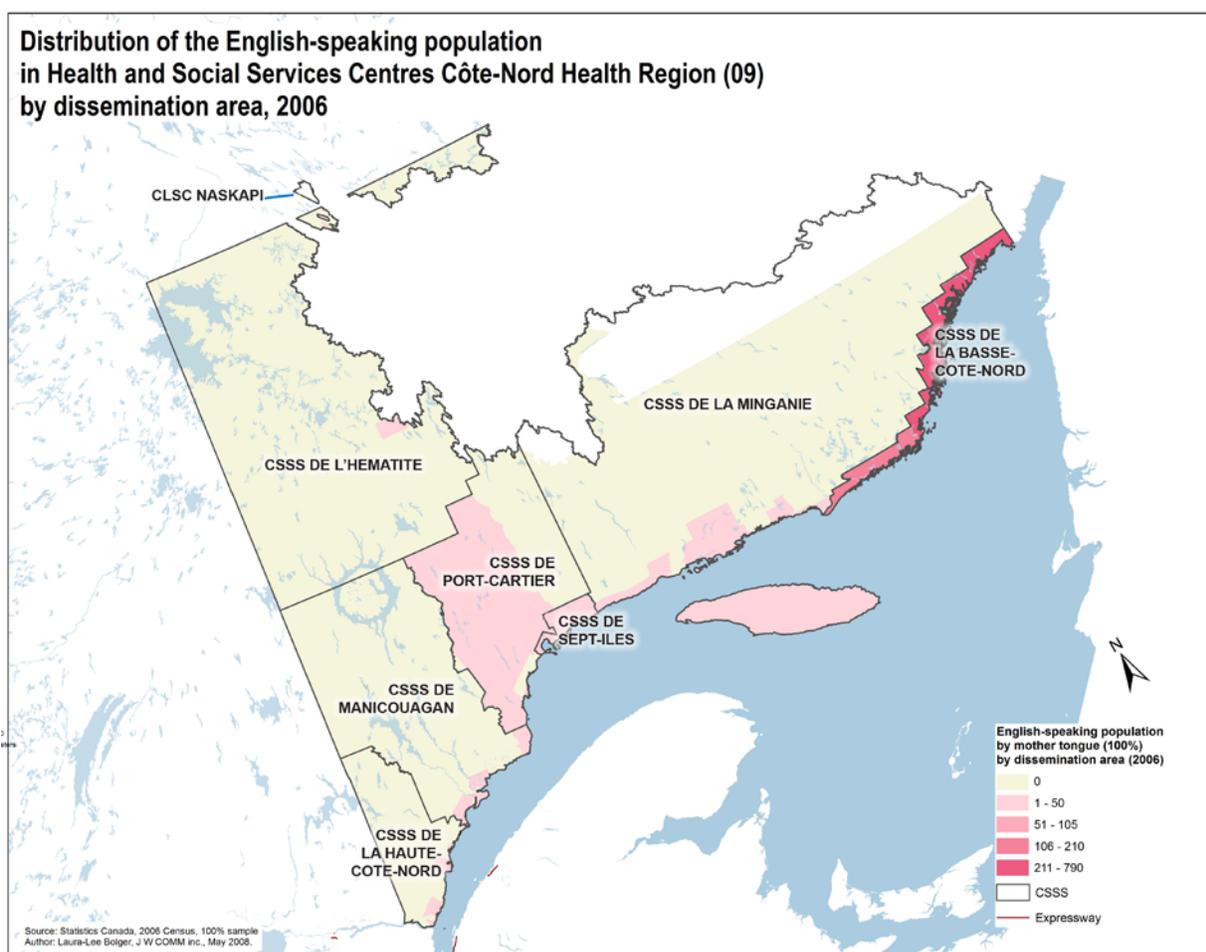
15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD¹

Content

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord



¹ Covering *CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord* only; other CSSS branches for this region are included in a separate document.

CHSSN

*Community Health
And Social Services Network*
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA BASSE-CÔTE-NORD REGION 09 - CÔTE-NORD

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	13
Labour Force Activity	18
Mobility 2001-2006.....	20
Sources and References	22

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	12
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	13
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	18
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	20

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	3,610
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	66.1%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	1,673
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	30.6%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	5,465
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 3,610 Anglophones where they represent 66.1% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	3,610	1,673
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	690	368
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	465	308
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	1,065	515
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	925	338
65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	465	145

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	19.1%	22.0%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	12.9%	18.4%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	29.5%	30.8%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	25.6%	20.2%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	12.9%	8.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 690 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 19.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 465 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 12.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	2,920	1,305
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	605	518
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	1,615	465
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	510	178
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	205	145
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	20.7%	39.7%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	55.3%	35.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	17.5%	13.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	7.0%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 605 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 20.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 205 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	3,610	1,673
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	3,615	1,668
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	3,305	1,538
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	2,950	1,215
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	355	318
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	305	130
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	50	23
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	10	20
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	250	95
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%	100.1%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	91.6%	91.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	81.7%	72.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	9.8%	19.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	8.4%	7.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.3%	1.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	6.9%	5.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 3,305 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 91.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 355 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 250 English-speakers living alone where they represent 6.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	2,925	1,300
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	1,060	518
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	925	343
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	2,290	906
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	695	340
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	805	185
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	320	145
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	180	75
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	65	50
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	185	85
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	105	50
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	30	30
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	15	45
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	10	10
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	10	30
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	110	125
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	75	50
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	20	50
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	78.3%	69.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	65.6%	65.6%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	87.0%	53.9%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	10.9%	11.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	17.0%	14.5%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	7.0%	14.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	6.3%	6.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	9.9%	9.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	3.2%	8.7%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	0.5%	3.5%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.9%	1.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	1.1%	8.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	3.8%	9.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	7.1%	9.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	2.2%	14.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 2,290 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 78.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,000 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 60.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 695 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 65.6% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 805 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 87% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 110 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 3.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 75 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.

This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 20 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 2.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	2,925	1,300
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	1,870	803
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	1,170	550
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	695	258
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	1,055	498
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	63.9%	61.8%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	62.6%	68.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	37.2%	32.1%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	36.1%	38.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 3,305 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 91.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 355 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0907 - CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	3,405	1,613
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	2,900	1,425
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	195	70
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	155	115
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	145	0
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	85.2%	88.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	5.7%	4.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	4.6%	7.1%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	4.3%	0.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 2,900 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 85.2%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

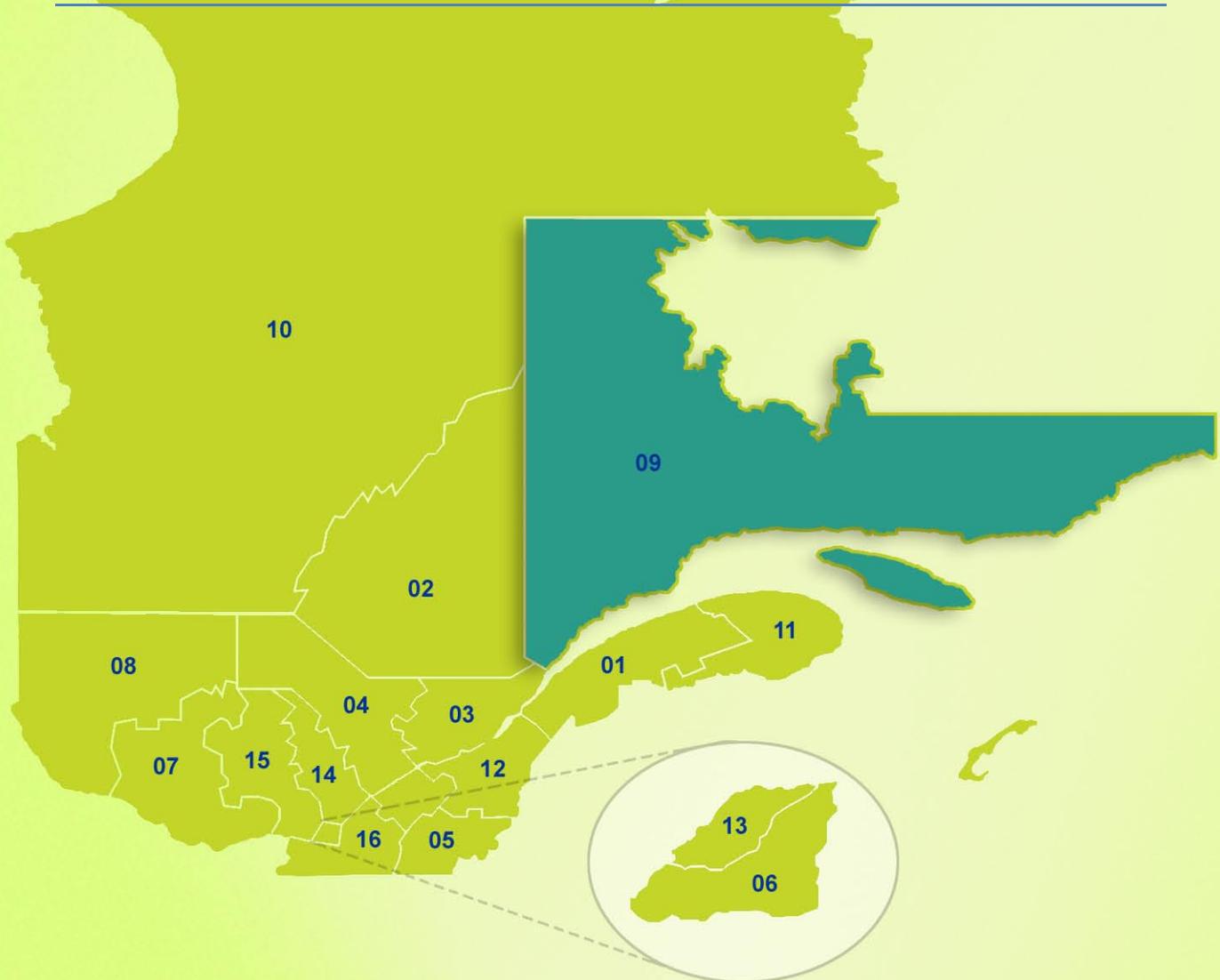
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord, we find 145 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.3%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD¹

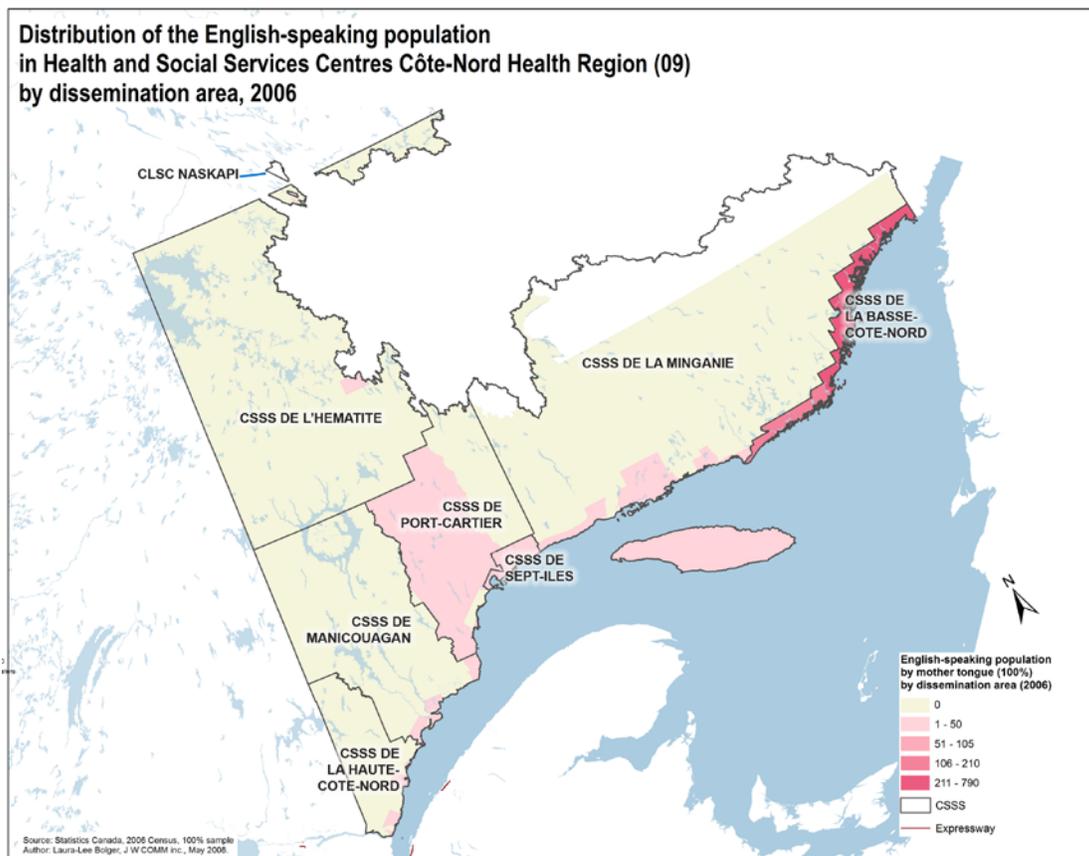
Content

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Manicouagan

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Port-Cartier

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Sept-Îles

Demographic Profile of CSSS de l'Hematite



¹ Excluding *CSSS de la Basse-Côte-Nord*, which is covered in a separate document.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE MANICOUAGAN REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	16
Mobility 2001-2006.....	18
Sources and References	20

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

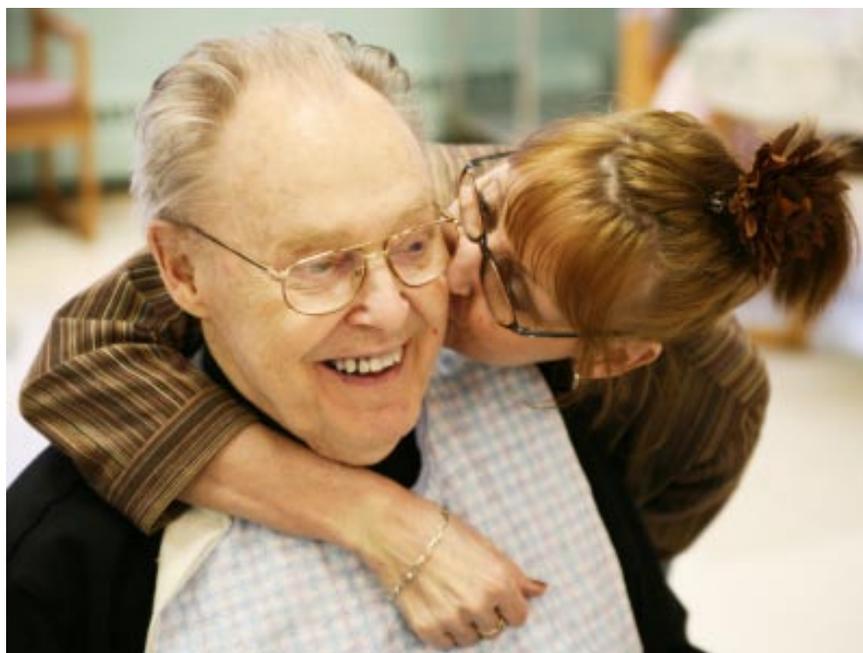
² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc,

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	16
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	18

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	265
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	0.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	32,295
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	98.8%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	32,695
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 265 Anglophones where they represent .8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	265	32,295
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	35	5,433
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	60	4,128
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	40	8,745
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	85	10,245
65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	45	3,746

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	13.2%	16.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	22.6%	12.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	15.1%	27.1%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	32.1%	31.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	17.0%	11.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 35 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Manicouagan Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 45 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Manicouagan.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	230	26,863
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	80	6,453
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	70	8,738
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	50	5,560
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	45	6,105
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	34.8%	24.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	30.4%	32.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	21.7%	20.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	19.6%	22.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 80 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 34.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Manicouagan.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 45 Anglophone high earners where they represent 19.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	265	32,295
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	265	32,180
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	240	27,273
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	190	22,933
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	50	4,335
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	25	4,910
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	0	470
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	0	765
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	15	3,668
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	99.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	90.6%	84.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	71.7%	71.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	18.9%	13.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	9.4%	15.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	5.7%	11.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 240 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 90.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Manicouagan.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 50 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 18.9% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Manicouagan. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Manicouagan Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 15 English-speakers living alone where they represent 5.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Manicouagan.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.

¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	235	26,863
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	40	8,753
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	90	10,240
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	115	14,028
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	15	3,135
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	25	5,048
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	25	5,388
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	10	2,268
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	10	2,395
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	50	4,353
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	10	1,960
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	25	1,538
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	20	980
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	0	325
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	10	430
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	25	2,113
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	0	1,050
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	15	835
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	48.9%	52.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	37.5%	35.8%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	27.8%	49.3%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	10.6%	20.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	25.0%	25.9%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	11.1%	23.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	21.3%	16.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	25.0%	22.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	27.8%	15.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	8.5%	3.6%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	3.7%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	11.1%	4.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	10.6%	7.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	0.0%	12.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	16.7%	8.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 115 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 48.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 115 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 48.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 25 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 27.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 25 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 10.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 15 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	235	26,863
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	110	17,483
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	105	15,870
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	10	1,620
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	125	9,380
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	46.8%	65.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	95.5%	90.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	9.1%	9.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	53.2%	34.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.1%. This is similar to the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Manicouagan Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 125 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 53.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0902 - CSSS de Manicouagan	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	255	30,885
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	185	21,838
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	20	5,863
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	40	3,103
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	15	83
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	72.5%	70.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	7.8%	19.0%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	15.7%	10.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	5.9%	0.3%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 185 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 72.5%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Manicouagan, we find 15 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.9%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE PORT-CARTIER REGION 09 – CÔTE-NORD

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction 1

 Purpose of this document..... 1

 Linguistic definitions..... 1

 CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative..... 1

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics 3

 Demographic Size 4

 Age Structure..... 5

 Income 7

 Household Living Arrangements..... 9

 Low-Income Cut-off 12

 Highest Educational Attainment..... 13

 Labour Force Activity 17

 Mobility 2001-2006..... 19

Sources and References 21

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	12
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	13
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	17
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	19

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁸ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	115
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	1.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	7,325
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	98.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	7,440
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 115 Anglophones where they represent 1.5% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	115	7,325
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	10	1,225
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	10	820
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	20	2,010
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	50	2,480
65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	25	790

¹⁹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	8.7%	16.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	8.7%	11.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	17.4%	27.4%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	43.5%	33.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	21.7%	10.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 10 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 8.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de Port-Cartier Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 25 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 21.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Port-Cartier.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	105	6,100
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	25	1,600
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	25	1,770
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	30	1,170
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	20	1,565
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	23.8%	26.2%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	23.8%	29.0%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	28.6%	19.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	19.0%	25.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 25 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 23.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Port-Cartier.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 20 Anglophone high earners where they represent 19% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²¹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	115	7,325
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	115	7,305
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	90	6,210
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	50	5,535
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	35	665
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	20	1,095
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	0	155
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	0	65
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	20	875
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	78.3%	84.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	43.5%	75.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	30.4%	9.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	17.4%	14.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	17.4%	11.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 90 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 78.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Port-Cartier.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 35 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 30.4% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Port-Cartier. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Port-Cartier Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 20 English-speakers living alone where they represent 17.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Port-Cartier.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

²³ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²⁴.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	110	6,105
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	20	2,015
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	50	2,475
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	65	3,355
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	0	820
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	30	1,375
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	20	1,235
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	10	460
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	10	620
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	10	915
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	10	460
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	0	275
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	10	185
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	0	70
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	10	35
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	10	410
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	0	195
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	10	175
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	59.1%	55.0%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	0.0%	40.7%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	60.0%	55.6%

²⁴ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	18.2%	20.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	50.0%	22.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	20.0%	25.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	9.1%	15.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	50.0%	22.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	0.0%	11.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	9.1%	3.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	3.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	20.0%	1.4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	9.1%	6.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	0.0%	9.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	20.0%	7.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 65 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 59.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,000 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 60.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 60% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 10 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 9.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 20% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁵

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	110	6,105
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	60	3,725
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	45	3,420
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	10	305
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	50	2,380
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	54.5%	61.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	75.0%	91.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	16.7%	8.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	45.5%	39.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

²⁵ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 16.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Port-Cartier Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 50 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 45.5% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0903 - CSSS de Port-Cartier	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	115	6,940
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	80	4,880
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	20	1,285
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	15	745
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	0	30
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	69.6%	70.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	17.4%	18.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	13.0%	10.7%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Port-Cartier, we find 80 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.6%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

CHSSN

**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES
OF CSSS DE SEPT-ÎLES
REGION 09 – CÔTE NORD**

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity	22
Mobility 2001-2006.....	24
Sources and References	26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁸ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³⁰ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁸ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc,

³⁰ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³¹ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	905
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	3.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	25,698
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	96.2%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	26,715
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 905 Anglophones where they represent 3.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

³¹ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³²

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	905	25,698
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	180	4,978
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	80	3,188
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	300	7,335
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	195	7,353
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	150	2,845

³² Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	19.9%	19.4%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	8.8%	12.4%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	33.1%	28.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	21.5%	28.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	16.6%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 180 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 19.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Sept-Îles Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 150 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Sept-Îles.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³³ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	725	20,720
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	160	4,838
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	305	7,005
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	140	4,563
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	120	4,320
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	22.1%	23.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	42.1%	33.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	19.3%	22.0%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	16.6%	20.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 160 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Sept-Îles.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 120 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³⁴ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	905	25,698
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	905	25,683
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	780	21,403
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	605	17,708
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	175	3,698
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	125	4,285
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	25	510
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	15	570
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	85	3,203
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%	99.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	86.2%	83.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	66.9%	68.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	19.3%	14.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	13.8%	16.7%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	2.0%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	1.7%	2.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	9.4%	12.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁴ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 780 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 86.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Sept-Îles.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 175 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 19.3% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Sept-Îles. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Sept-Îles Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

³⁵ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 85 English-speakers living alone where they represent 9.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Sept-Îles.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁶ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	360	7,815	100	2,533
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	80	1,565	25	575
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	45	1,070	10	360
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	85	1,775	30	595
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	75	2,355	15	670
65+ years	25,060	165,208	75	1,050	20	333
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	6.4%	8.8%	11.0%	9.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	7.2%	1.0%	13.9%	11.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	6.0%	9.6%	12.5%	11.3%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	5.1%	7.3%	10.0%	8.1%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	5.4%	8.6%	7.7%	9.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	10.3%	10.6%	13.3%	11.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

³⁶ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 360 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 6.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 100 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 11% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

Children (0-14) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 80 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.2% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 13.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Seniors (65+) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 75 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 10.3% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 20 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13.3% of the Anglophone senior population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	360	7,815	100	2,533
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	360	7,810	95	2,533
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	225	4,560	40	1,468
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	90	2,255	15	640
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	135	2,305	30	830
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	130	3,260	55	1,065
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	20	150	15	60
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	20	445	15	145
Living alone	49,585	325,655	90	2,655	25	860
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	6.4%	8.8%	11.0%	9.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	6.4%	8.9%	10.5%	9.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	4.4%	6.1%	5.1%	6.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	2.1%	3.6%	2.5%	3.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	17.6%	20.4%	17.1%	22.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	23.4%	24.0%	44.0%	24.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	20.0%	9.0%	60.0%	11.8%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	57.1%	25.6%	100.0%	25.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	21.4%	26.2%	29.4%	26.8%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 225 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.4% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 40 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 5.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 135 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 17.6% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 30 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 17.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Persons Living Alone and Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 90 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 21.4% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 25 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 29.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁷.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	720	20,720
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	300	7,335
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	195	7,348
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	425	10,843
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	140	2,673
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	110	3,630
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	90	3,938
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	35	1,655
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	25	1,645
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	110	3,418
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	70	1,718
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	35	1,140
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	25	655
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	10	250
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	10	320
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	70	1,870
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	55	1,035
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	15	620
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	59.0%	52.3%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	46.7%	36.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	56.4%	49.4%

³⁷ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte- Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	12.5%	19.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	11.7%	22.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	12.8%	22.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	15.3%	16.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	23.3%	23.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	17.9%	15.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	5.1%	4.4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	9.7%	9.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	18.3%	14.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	7.7%	8.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 425 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 59% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of

Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.

- There are 1,000 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 60.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 140 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 46.7% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 110 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 56.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much

lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 70 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 9.7% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 55 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 18.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 15 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7.7% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁸

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	720	20,720
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	410	13,650
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	390	12,503
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	25	1,138
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	310	7,070
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	56.9%	65.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	95.1%	91.6%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	6.1%	8.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	43.1%	34.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

³⁸ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 25 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.1%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Sept-Îles Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Out of the labour force³⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 310 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 43.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

³⁹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁴⁰, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0904 - CSSS de Sept-Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	875	24,148
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	495	15,775
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	260	5,883
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	120	2,368
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	--	118
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	56.6%	65.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	29.7%	24.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	13.7%	9.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	--	0.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁴⁰ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Sept-Îles, we find 495 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 56.6%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE L'HEMATITE REGION 09 – CÔTE NORD

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	29
Purpose of this document.....	29
Linguistic definitions.....	29
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	29
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	31
Demographic Size.....	32
Age Structure.....	33
Income	35
Household Living Arrangements.....	37
Low-Income Cut-off	40
Highest Educational Attainment.....	41
Labour Force Activity	45
Mobility 2001-2006.....	47
Sources and References	49

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.

Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	32
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	33
Table 3 - Income	35
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	37
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	40
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	40
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	41
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	45
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	47

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 28 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord	0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	5,635	180
	percentage	13.4%	5.9%	5.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	88,443	3,138
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.8%
Total population	number	7,435,900	94,805	3,380
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 5,635 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 5.9% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 180 Anglophones where they represent 5.3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord.

⁴⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 29 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	180	3,138
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,110	15,565	40	613
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	745	11,120	20	440
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,670	24,333	75	1,003
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	35	1,053
65+ years	132,480	846,290	730	9,918	10	30

⁴⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	19.7%	180.5%	22.2%	19.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.6%	11.1%	14.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.6%	27.5%	41.7%	32.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	24.5%	31.1%	19.4%	33.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	11.2%	5.6%	1.0%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>						

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,110 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 19.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 40 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 22.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de l'Hematite Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 730 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 10 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 5.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de l'Hematite.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 30 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,525	72,878	140	2,525
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,085	17,831	55	565
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	2,180	24,768	40	568
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	810	15,195	15	248
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	440	15,085	35	1,150
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.0%	24.5%	39.3%	22.4%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	48.2%	34.0%	28.6%	22.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	17.9%	20.8%	10.7%	9.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	9.7%	20.7%	25.0%	45.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 1,085 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 24% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 55 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 39.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Hematite.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 440 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9.7% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 35 Anglophone high earners where they represent 25% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 31 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	5,635	88,443	180	3,138
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	5,630	88,223	185	3,138
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	5,075	74,668	155	2,658
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	4,315	63,343	135	2,393
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	765	11,320	20	260
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	555	13,563	25	485
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	100	1,670	10	70
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	35	1,740	10	25
Living alone	119,655	856,350	420	10,150	20	390
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%	102.8%	100.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	90.1%	84.4%	86.1%	84.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	76.6%	71.6%	75.0%	76.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	11.1%	8.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	9.8%	15.3%	13.9%	15.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	5.6%	2.2%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	2.0%	5.6%	0.8%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	7.5%	11.5%	11.1%	12.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,075 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 90.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 155 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 86.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Hematite.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 765 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 13.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 20 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Hematite. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de l'Hematite Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

⁴⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 420 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 7.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 20 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de l'Hematite.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 32 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 33 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

⁴⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁵⁰.

Table 34 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	140	2,525
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,665	24,333	70	1,003
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,380	27,508	35	1,053
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	3,265	39,203	75	1,108
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,000	9,121	20	360
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,050	14,461	20	465
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	525	14,463	35	695
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	265	6,178	25	295
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	120	6,170	0	325
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	420	11,100	20	465
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	230	5,243	20	185
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	105	3,745	0	200
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	70	2,325	0	35
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	20	785	0	20
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	40	1,040	0	20
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	240	5,783	10	230
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	150	3,000	0	145
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	65	2,090	10	50
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	72.3%	53.8%	53.6%	43.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	60.1%	37.5%	28.6%	35.9%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	76.1%	52.6%	57.1%	44.2%

⁵⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.6%	19.8%	25.0%	27.5%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.9%	25.4%	35.7%	29.4%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	8.7%	22.4%	0.0%	30.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	9.3%	15.2%	14.3%	18.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	13.8%	21.5%	28.6%	18.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	7.6%	13.6%	0.0%	19.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	1.4%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%	0.0%	1.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.3%	7.9%	7.1%	9.1%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	9.0%	12.3%	0.0%	14.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	4.7%	7.6%	28.6%	4.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</i>							

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,265 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 72.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 75 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 53.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,000 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 60.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 28.6% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,050 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 76.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 20 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 57.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 240 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 5.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 10 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 7.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 65 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 4.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 28.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵¹

Table 35 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,515	72,875	140	2,525
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,755	46,790	100	1,975
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,965	41,663	90	1,825
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	790	5,120	15	143
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,760	26,085	40	550
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	61.0%	64.2%	71.4%	78.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.3%	89.0%	90.0%	92.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.7%	10.9%	15.0%	7.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.0%	35.8%	28.6%	21.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 790 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority

⁵¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 15 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 15%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de l'Hematite Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

Out of the labour force⁵²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,760 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they comprise 39% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 40 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 28.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

⁵² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		09 - RSS de la Côte-Nord		0905 - CSSS de l'Hematite	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	5,350	84,080	175	2,975
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	4,190	58,828	115	1,863
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	585	16,383	20	518
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	395	8,608	25	588
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	180	263	0	15
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.3%	70.0%	65.7%	62.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.9%	19.5%	11.4%	17.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	7.4%	10.2%	14.3%	19.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 4,190 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they represent 78.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁵³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de l'Hematite, we find 115 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 65.7%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Côte-Nord region.

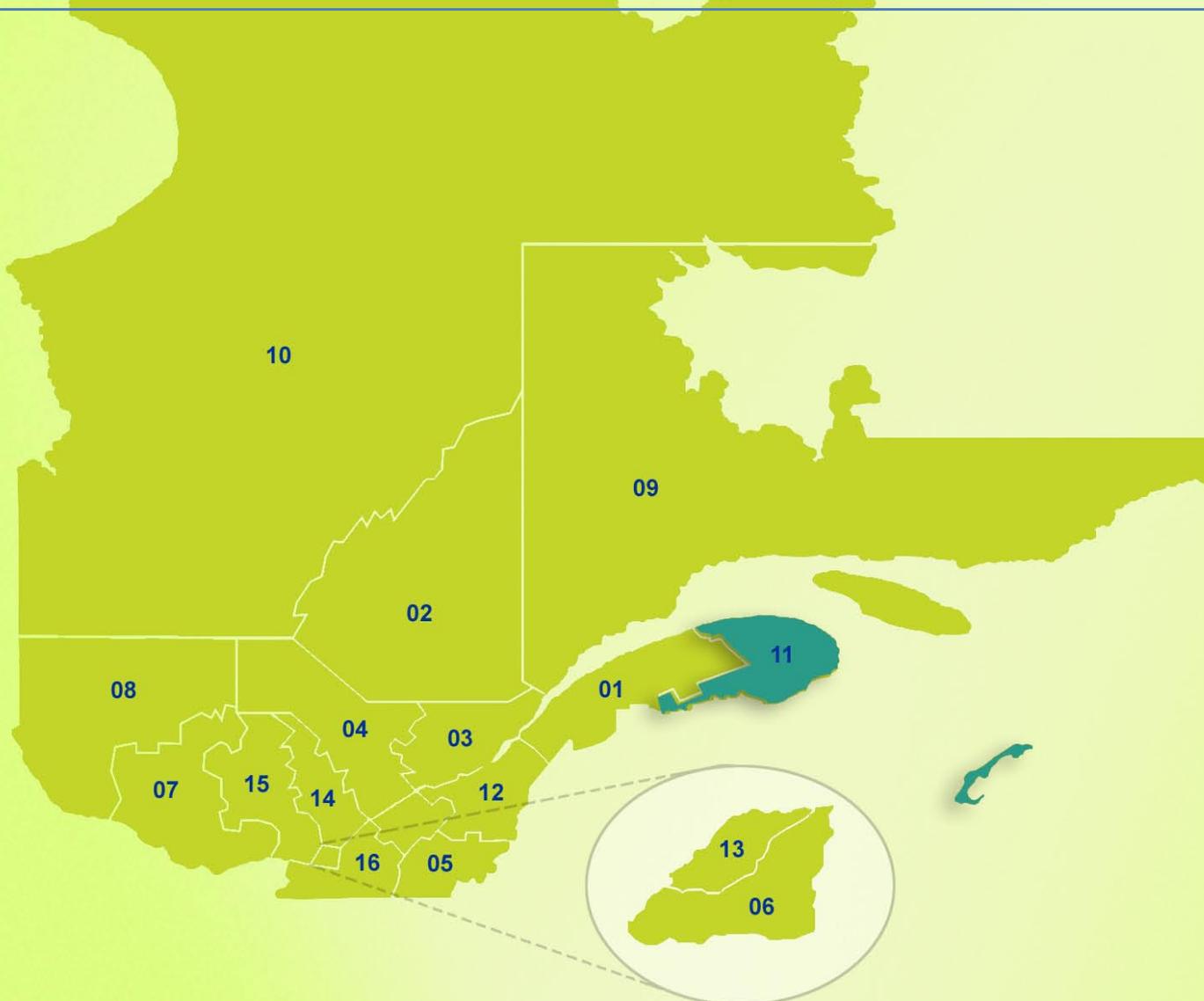
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Côte-Nord where they account for 3.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

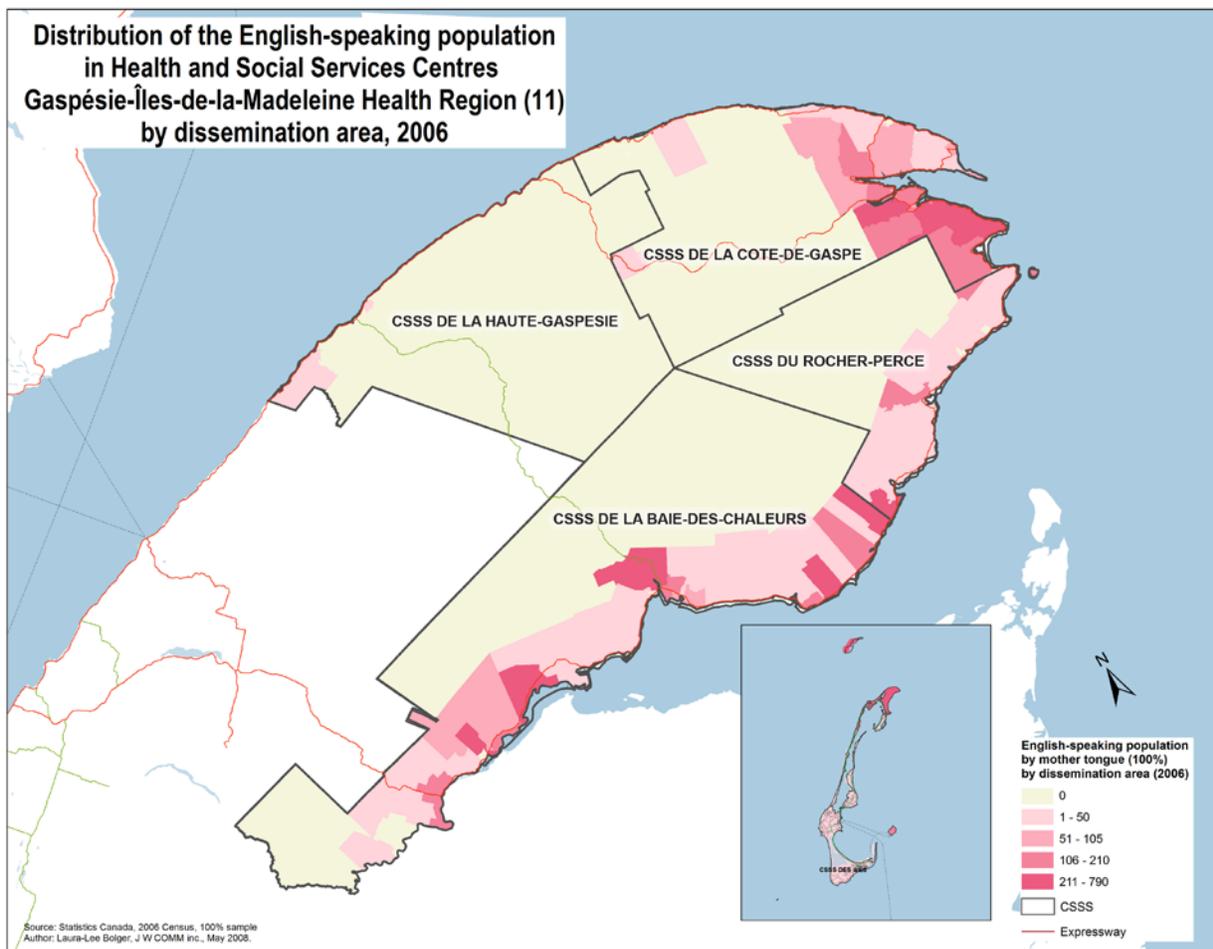
15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS des Îles



¹ CSSS des Îles only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in separate documents.

CHSSN

*Community Health
And Social Services Network*
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES ÎLES REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity	16
Mobility 2001-2006.....	18
Sources and References	20

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	16
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	18

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1104 - CSSS des Îles
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	9,505	875
	percentage	13.4%	10.2%	6.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	83,643	12,105
	percentage	85.7%	89.8%	93.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	93,180	12,975
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 9,505 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 10.2% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 875 Anglophones where they represent 6.7% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

⁵ See Bowen. S, (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	875	12,105
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,435	11,828	165	1,703
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,005	9,263	105	1,330
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,710	210	3,135
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	2,925	28,985	265	4,105
65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,985	13,858	130	1,833

⁶ Ibid., pp.115-126

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.1%	190.9%	18.9%	14.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.6%	11.1%	12.0%	11.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	22.7%	23.6%	24.0%	25.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.8%	34.7%	30.3%	33.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	20.9%	16.6%	14.9%	15.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,435 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 15.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 165 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 18.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher their share in the CSSS des Îles Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 130 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Îles.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	710	10,403
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,320	18,033	125	2,238
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,955	33,060	405	5,135
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	1,250	14,263	85	1,940
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	545	6,468	95	1,085
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.7%	25.1%	17.6%	21.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	49.0%	46.0%	57.0%	49.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	15.5%	19.9%	12.0%	18.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.8%	9.0%	13.4%	10.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 2,320 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 125 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 17.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Îles.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 545 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 95 Anglophone high earners where they represent 13.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	875	12,105
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	9,455	82,748	875	11,885
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	7,625	70,020	745	10,460
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	6,095	59,803	600	9,393
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,535	10,215	140	1,055
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,830	12,723	135	1,430
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	375	2,015	50	210
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	180	1,590	0	140
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,285	9,118	80	1,085
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	98.9%	100.0%	98.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.2%	83.7%	85.1%	86.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	64.1%	71.5%	68.6%	77.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.1%	12.2%	16.0%	8.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.3%	15.2%	15.4%	11.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.4%	5.7%	1.7%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.5%	10.9%	9.1%	9.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,625 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 80.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 745 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 85.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Îles.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,535 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 16.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 140 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 16% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Îles. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Îles Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,285 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 13.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 80 English-speakers living alone where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Îles.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.

¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	710	10,395
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,713	210	3,135
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	2,930	28,980	265	4,100
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	5,520	41,093	570	5,925
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,170	7,680	160	1,175
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,940	15,633	215	2,295
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,065	12,418	90	1,740
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	415	4,498	30	765
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	410	5,883	45	700
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	885	10,150	30	1,510
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	360	4,163	20	665
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	320	3,823	0	555
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	190	2,595	0	390
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	40	695	0	100
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	80	1,390	0	230
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	410	5,545	20	845
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	165	2,683	0	425
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	175	2,243	0	320
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	68.4%	57.2%	80.3%	57.0%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	54.3%	39.0%	76.2%	37.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	66.2%	53.9%	81.1%	56.0%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.2%	17.3%	12.7%	16.7%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.3%	22.8%	14.3%	24.4%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.0%	20.3%	17.0%	17.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	11.0%	14.1%	4.2%	14.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.7%	21.1%	9.5%	21.2%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	10.9%	13.2%	0.0%	13.5%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%	0.0%	3.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	0.0%	3.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.8%	0.0%	5.6%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.1%	7.7%	2.8%	8.1%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	7.7%	13.6%	0.0%	13.6%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	6.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,520 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 68.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 570 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 80.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 160 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 76.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,940 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 66.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 215 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 81.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 410 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 2.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 7.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 0 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise % of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	710	10,395
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	3,980	38,770	530	6,508
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,850	32,368	430	5,555
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,130	6,405	100	955
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,090	33,045	180	3,888
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	49.3%	54.0%	74.6%	62.6%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.6%	83.5%	81.1%	85.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.4%	16.5%	18.9%	14.7%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	50.7%	46.0%	25.4%	37.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,130 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS des Îles, we find 100 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 18.9%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Îles Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,090 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 180 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 25.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1104 - CSSS des Îles	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	9,210	80,520	820	11,638
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	7,240	60,630	700	8,750
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	960	11,468	75	1,953
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	495	7,780	15	860
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	515	630	30	75
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.6%	75.3%	85.4%	75.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.4%	14.2%	9.1%	16.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	5.4%	9.7%	1.8%	7.4%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.6%	0.8%	3.7%	0.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 7,240 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 78.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS des Îles, we find 700 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 85.4%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Îles, we find 30 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.7%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

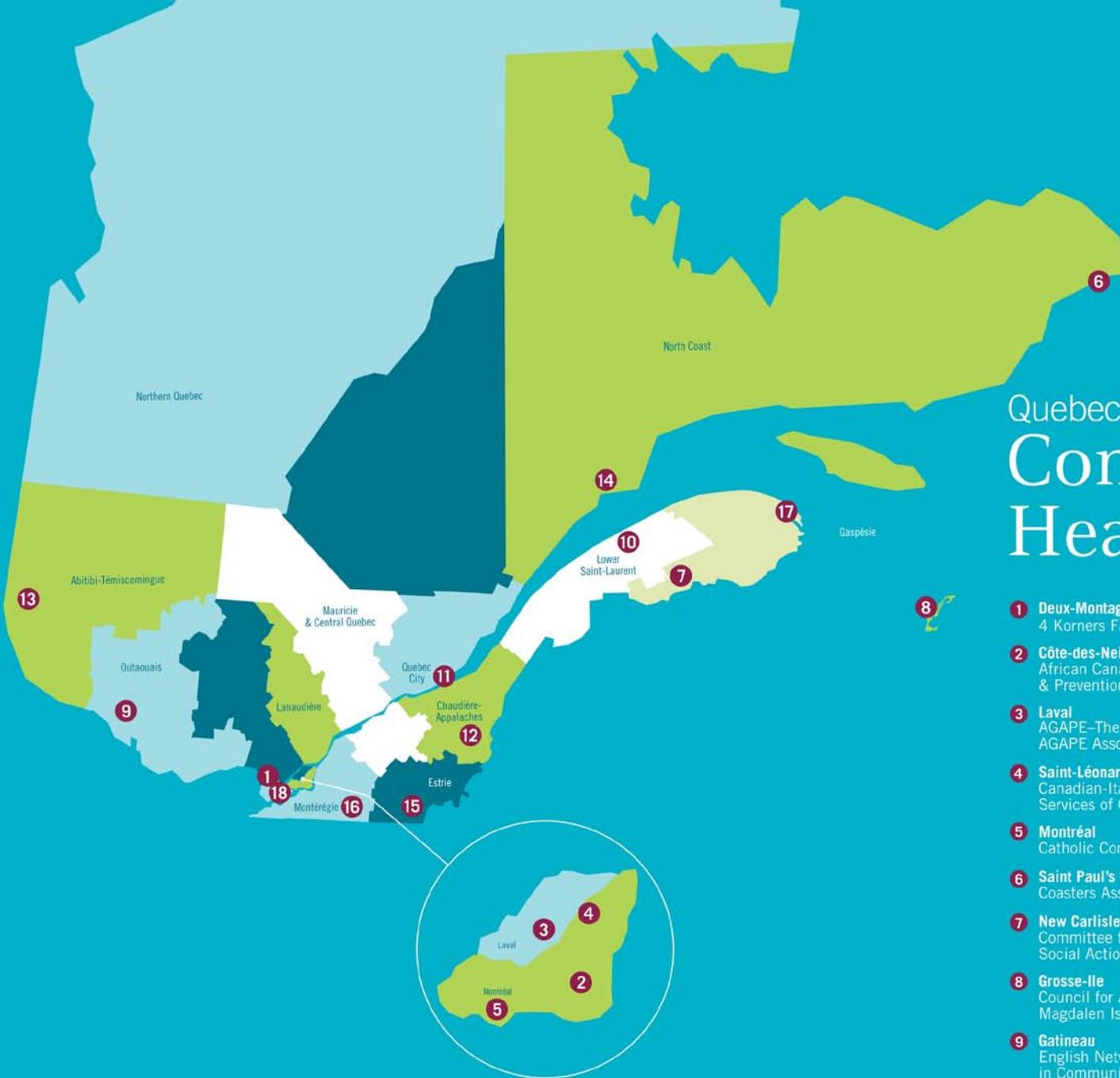
for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

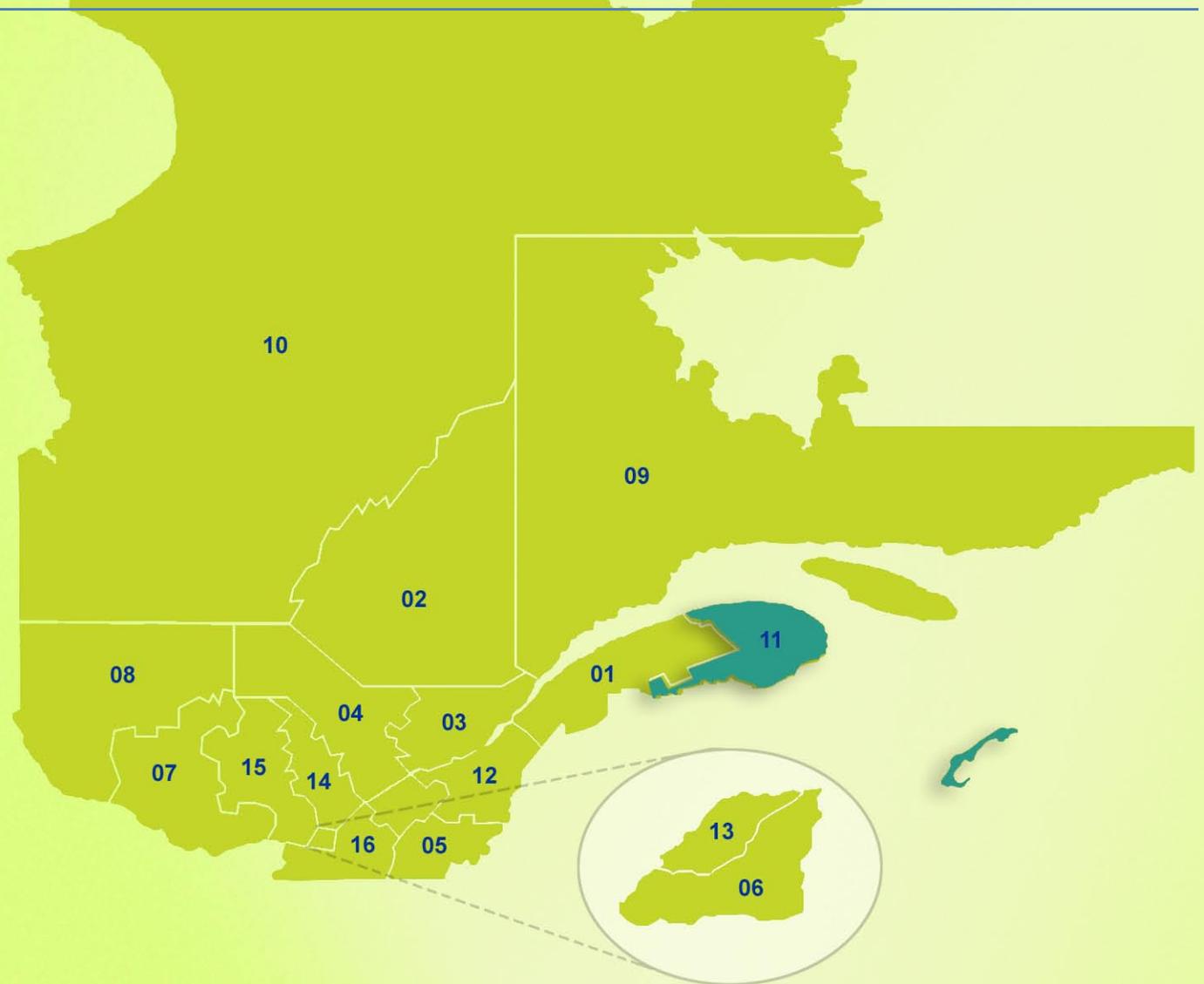
Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories



Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S CSSS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

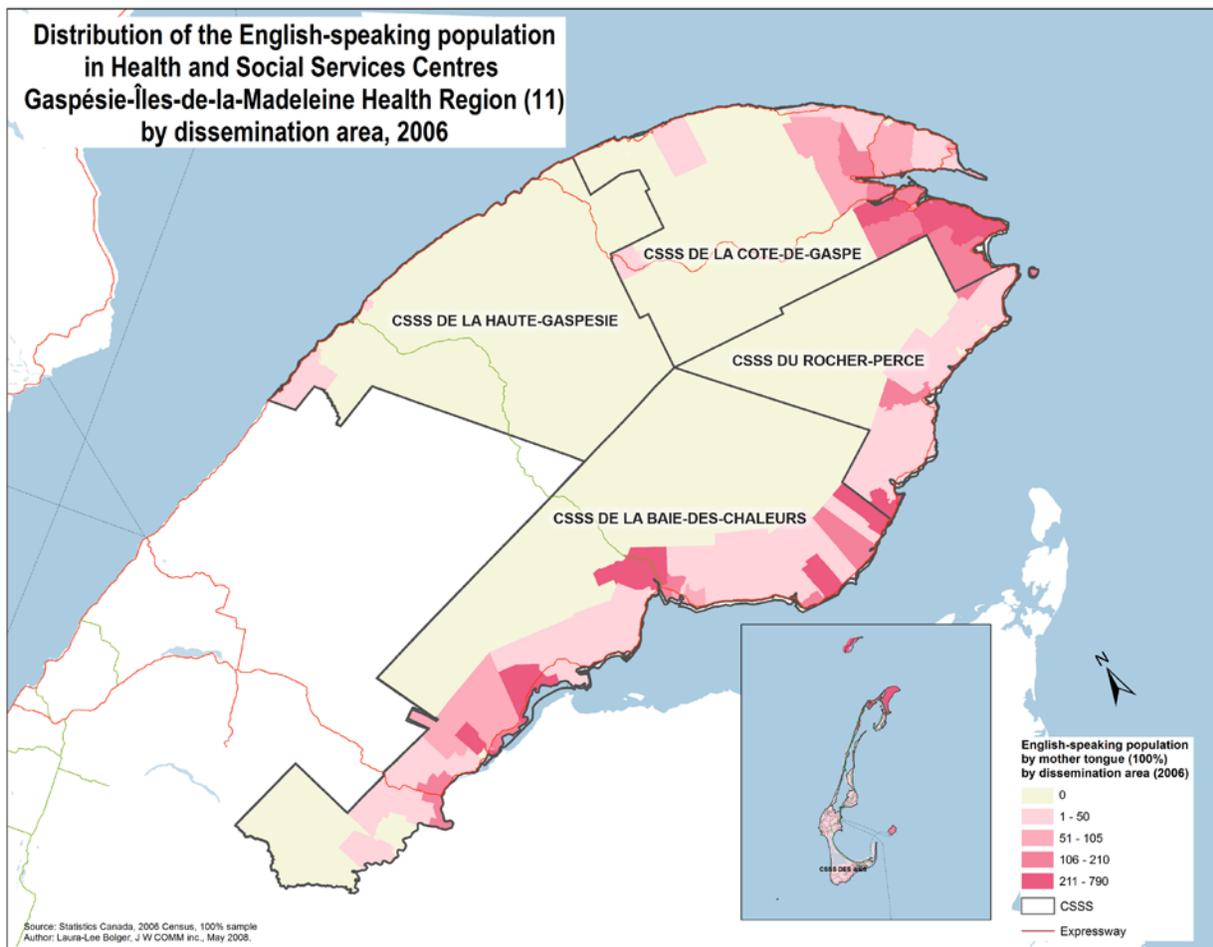
16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Rocher-Percé



¹ CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs and CSSS du Rocher-Percé only; other CSSS branches in this region are covered in separate documents.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA BAIE-DES-CHALEURS REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity	22
Labour Force Activity	22
Mobility 2001-2006.....	24
Sources and References	26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	9,505	5,155
	percentage	13.4%	10.2%	16.0%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	83,643	26,963
	percentage	85.7%	89.8%	83.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	93,180	32,145
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 9,505 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 10.2% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 5,155 Anglophones where they represent 16% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

⁵ See Bowen. S, (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	5,155	26,963
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,435	11,828	850	4,003
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,005	9,263	595	3,045
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,710	1,280	6,188
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	2,925	28,985	1,515	9,100
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,985	13,858	915	4,628

⁶ Ibid., pp.115-126

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.1%	190.9%	16.5%	14.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%	11.3%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	22.7%	23.6%	24.8%	22.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.8%	34.7%	29.4%	33.7%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	20.9%	16.6%	17.7%	17.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,435 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 15.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 850 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 16.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher their share in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 915 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 17.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of seniors

in the Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie- des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	4,305	22,960
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,320	18,033	1,325	5,788
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,955	33,060	1,990	9,958
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	1,250	14,263	710	4,900
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	545	6,468	285	2,295
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.7%	25.1%	30.8%	25.2%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	49.0%	46.0%	46.2%	43.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	15.5%	19.9%	16.5%	21.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.8%	9.0%	6.6%	10.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 2,320 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 1,325 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 30.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 545 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 285 Anglophone high earners where they represent 6.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	5,155	26,963
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	9,455	82,748	5,135	26,748
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	7,625	70,020	4,075	22,753
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	6,095	59,803	3,190	19,678
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,535	10,215	890	3,068
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,830	12,723	1,055	4,000
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	375	2,015	225	610
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	180	1,590	115	405
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,285	9,118	715	2,990
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	98.9%	99.6%	99.2%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.2%	83.7%	79.0%	84.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	64.1%	71.5%	61.9%	73.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.1%	12.2%	17.3%	11.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.3%	15.2%	20.5%	14.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.4%	4.4%	2.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.5%	10.9%	13.9%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,625 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 80.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 4,075 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 79% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,535 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 16.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 890 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17.3% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,285 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 13.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 715 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	630	2,623
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	145	1,400	85	400
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	120	1,115	70	265
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	245	1,918	130	485
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	415	3,578	220	1,080
65+ years	25,060	165,208	220	1,518	125	393
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	12.2%	9.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.1%	0.9%	10.0%	10.0%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	11.9%	12.0%	11.8%	8.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	11.4%	9.7%	10.2%	7.8%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.2%	12.3%	14.5%	11.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	11.1%	11.0%	13.7%	8.5%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 12% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 630 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.2% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Children (0-14) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 145 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 10.1% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 85 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 10% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Seniors (65+) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone

seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 220 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 11.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 125 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13.7% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	630	2,623
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	630	2,633
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	630	5,483	375	1,553
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	415	3,668	235	1,128
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	215	1,810	135	420
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	520	4,045	255	1,075
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	65	165	20	40
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	65	735	30	150
Living alone	49,585	325,655	385	3,145	195	870
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	12.2%	9.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	12.1%	11.5%	12.3%	9.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	8.3%	7.8%	9.2%	6.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	6.8%	6.1%	7.4%	5.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	14.0%	17.7%	15.2%	13.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	28.4%	31.8%	24.2%	26.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	17.3%	8.2%	8.9%	6.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	36.1%	46.2%	26.1%	37.0%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.0%	34.5%	27.3%	29.1%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 630 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 8.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 375 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 9.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 215 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 135 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 15.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons Living Alone and Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of

Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 385 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 30% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 195 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 27.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie- des-Chaleurs	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	4,305	22,958
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,713	1,280	6,195
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	2,930	28,980	1,525	9,090
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	5,520	41,093	2,845	11,945
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,170	7,680	685	1,870
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,940	15,633	965	4,395
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,065	12,418	620	4,735
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	415	4,498	245	1,660
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	410	5,883	245	2,305
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	885	10,150	470	3,218
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	360	4,163	230	1,280
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	320	3,823	160	1,160
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	190	2,595	130	940
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	40	695	20	310
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	80	1,390	50	455
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	410	5,545	235	2,115
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	165	2,683	110	1,060
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	175	2,243	95	780
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	68.4%	57.2%	66.1%	52.0%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	54.3%	39.0%	53.5%	30.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	66.2%	53.9%	63.3%	48.3%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie- des-Chaleurs	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.2%	17.3%	14.4%	20.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.3%	22.8%	19.1%	26.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.0%	20.3%	16.1%	25.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	11.0%	14.1%	10.9%	14.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.7%	21.1%	18.0%	20.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	10.9%	13.2%	10.5%	12.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%	3.0%	4.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	1.6%	5.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.8%	3.3%	5.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.1%	7.7%	5.5%	9.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	7.7%	13.6%	8.6%	17.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	6.0%	7.7%	6.2%	8.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,520 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 68.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 2,845 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 66.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 685 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.5% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,940 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 66.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 965 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 63.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 410 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 235 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 5.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 7.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 110 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 8.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone

majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 95 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 6.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	4,305	22,958
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	3,980	38,770	2,180	12,385
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,850	32,368	1,445	10,400
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,130	6,405	735	1,985
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,090	33,045	2,125	10,573
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	49.3%	54.0%	50.6%	53.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.6%	83.5%	66.3%	84.0%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.4%	16.5%	33.7%	16.0%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	50.7%	46.0%	49.4%	46.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,130 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 735 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 33.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,090 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 2,125 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 49.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1101 - CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	9,210	80,520	5,005	25,850
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	7,240	60,630	3,775	19,310
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	960	11,468	625	3,300
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	495	7,780	235	2,870
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	515	630	380	358
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.6%	75.3%	75.4%	74.7%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.4%	14.2%	12.5%	12.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	5.4%	9.7%	4.7%	11.1%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.6%	0.8%	7.6%	1.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 7,240 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 78.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 3,775 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 75.4%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Baie-des-Chaleurs, we find 380 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 7.6%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU ROCHER-PERCÉ REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	29
Purpose of this document.....	29
Linguistic definitions.....	29
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	29
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	31
Demographic Size	32
Age Structure.....	33
Income	35
Household Living Arrangements.....	37
Low-Income Cut-off	39
Highest Educational Attainment.....	45
Labour Force Activity	49
Labour Force Activity	49
Mobility 2001-2006.....	51
Sources and References	53

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	32
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	34
Table 3 - Income	35
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	37
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	39
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	42
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	45
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	49
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	51

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁸ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	9,505	820
	percentage	13.4%	10.2%	4.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	83,643	16,223
	percentage	85.7%	89.8%	95.2%
Total population	number	7,435,900	93,180	17,045
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 10 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 1.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

¹⁹ Ibid., pp.115-126

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	820	16,223
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,435	11,828	75	2,280
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,005	9,263	50	1,705
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,710	160	3,768
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	2,925	28,985	295	5,805
65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,985	13,858	240	2,666
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.1%	190.9%	9.1%	14.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.6%	11.1%	6.1%	10.5%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	22.7%	23.6%	19.5%	23.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.8%	34.7%	36.0%	35.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	20.9%	16.6%	29.3%	16.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,435 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 15.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 75 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower their share in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 1,985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 240 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 29.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher- Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	745	13,943
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,320	18,033	210	3,550
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,955	33,060	380	6,913
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	1,250	14,263	95	2,540
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	545	6,468	55	943
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.7%	25.1%	28.2%	25.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	49.0%	46.0%	51.0%	49.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	15.5%	19.9%	12.8%	18.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.8%	9.0%	7.4%	6.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,320 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 210 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 545 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 55 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²¹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	820	16,223
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	9,455	82,748	815	16,173
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	7,625	70,020	640	13,418
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	6,095	59,803	500	10,600
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,535	10,215	145	2,818
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,830	12,723	170	2,750
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	375	2,015	30	545
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	180	1,590	15	310
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,285	9,118	125	1,890
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	98.9%	99.4%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.2%	83.7%	78.0%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	64.1%	71.5%	61.0%	65.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.1%	12.2%	17.7%	17.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.3%	15.2%	20.7%	17.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.4%	3.7%	3.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.5%	10.9%	15.2%	11.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,625 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 80.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 640 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 78% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,535 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 16.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 145 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17.7% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,285 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 13.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 125 English-speakers living alone where they represent 15.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	145	1,400	25	335
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	120	1,115	15	250
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	245	1,918	30	485
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	415	3,578	20	720
65+ years	25,060	165,208	220	1,518	25	405

²³ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%	13.5%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.1%	0.9%	33.3%	14.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	11.9%	12.0%	30.0%	14.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	11.4%	9.7%	18.8%	12.9%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.2%	12.3%	6.8%	12.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	11.1%	11.0%	10.4%	15.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 12% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 14% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 145 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 10.1% of the regional Anglophone children's

population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 33.3% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 220 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 11.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 10.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	630	5,483	70	1,175
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	415	3,668	45	630
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	215	1,810	25	545
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	520	4,045	40	1,015
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	65	165	10	70
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	65	735	0	150
Living alone	49,585	325,655	385	3,145	35	800
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%	13.5%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	12.1%	11.5%	14.1%	13.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	8.3%	7.8%	10.9%	8.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	6.8%	6.1%	9.0%	5.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	14.0%	17.7%	17.2%	19.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	28.4%	31.8%	23.5%	36.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	17.3%	8.2%	33.3%	12.8%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	36.1%	46.2%	0.0%	48.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.0%	34.5%	28.0%	42.3%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 630 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 8.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 70 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 215 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 17.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 385 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 30% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 35 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 28% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²⁴.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	750	13,945
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,713	160	3,773
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	2,930	28,980	295	5,803
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	5,520	41,093	525	8,978
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,170	7,680	80	1,885
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,940	15,633	185	3,630
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,065	12,418	95	1,960
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	415	4,498	40	730
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	410	5,883	45	928
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	885	10,150	55	1,788
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	360	4,163	15	735
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	320	3,823	25	690
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	190	2,595	20	455
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	40	695	10	90
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	80	1,390	10	225
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	410	5,545	55	765
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	165	2,683	20	330
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	175	2,243	30	335
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	68.4%	57.2%	70.0%	64.4%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	54.3%	39.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	66.2%	53.9%	62.7%	62.6%

²⁴ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
(continued) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.2%	17.3%	12.7%	14.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.3%	22.8%	25.0%	19.3%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.0%	20.3%	15.3%	16.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	11.0%	14.1%	7.3%	12.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.7%	21.1%	9.4%	19.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	10.9%	13.2%	8.5%	11.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%	2.7%	3.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	6.3%	2.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.8%	3.4%	3.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.1%	7.7%	7.3%	5.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	7.7%	13.6%	12.5%	8.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	6.0%	7.7%	10.2%	5.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,520 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 68.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 525 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 70% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 80 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 50% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,940 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 66.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 185 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 62.7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 410 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 55 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 7.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 7.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁵

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	750	13,945
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	3,980	38,770	260	6,920
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,850	32,368	230	5,723
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,130	6,405	30	1,200
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,090	33,045	490	7,025
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	49.3%	54.0%	34.7%	49.6%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.6%	83.5%	88.5%	82.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.4%	16.5%	11.5%	17.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	50.7%	46.0%	65.3%	50.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

²⁵ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,130 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 30 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 11.5%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,090 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 490 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 65.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	9,210	80,520	805	15,688
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	7,240	60,630	680	12,280
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	960	11,468	35	1,865
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	495	7,780	80	1,470
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	515	630	10	75
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.6%	75.3%	84.5%	78.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.4%	14.2%	4.3%	11.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	5.4%	9.7%	9.9%	9.4%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 7,240 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 78.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002*. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 680 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 84.5%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 10 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 1.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

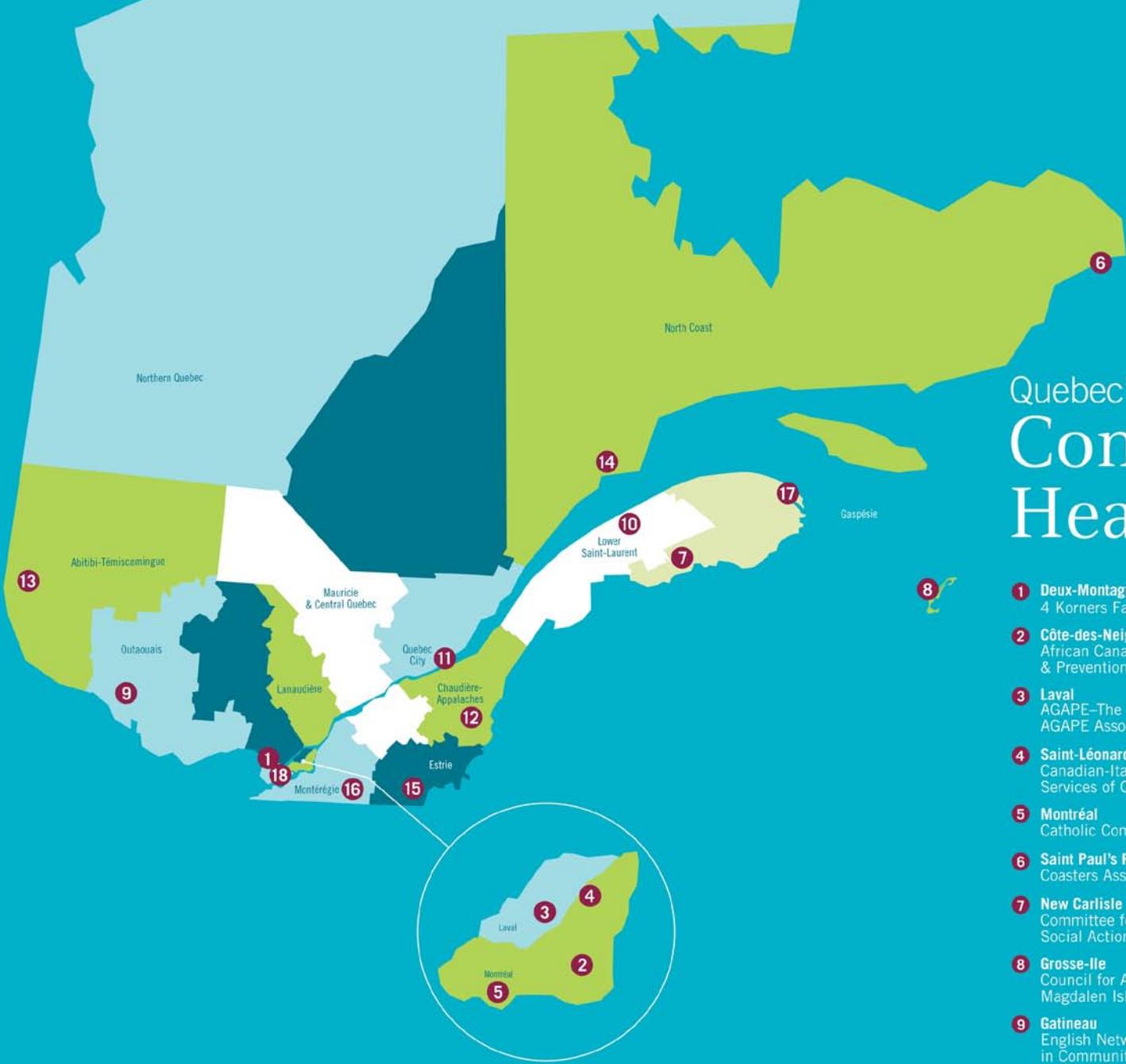
for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

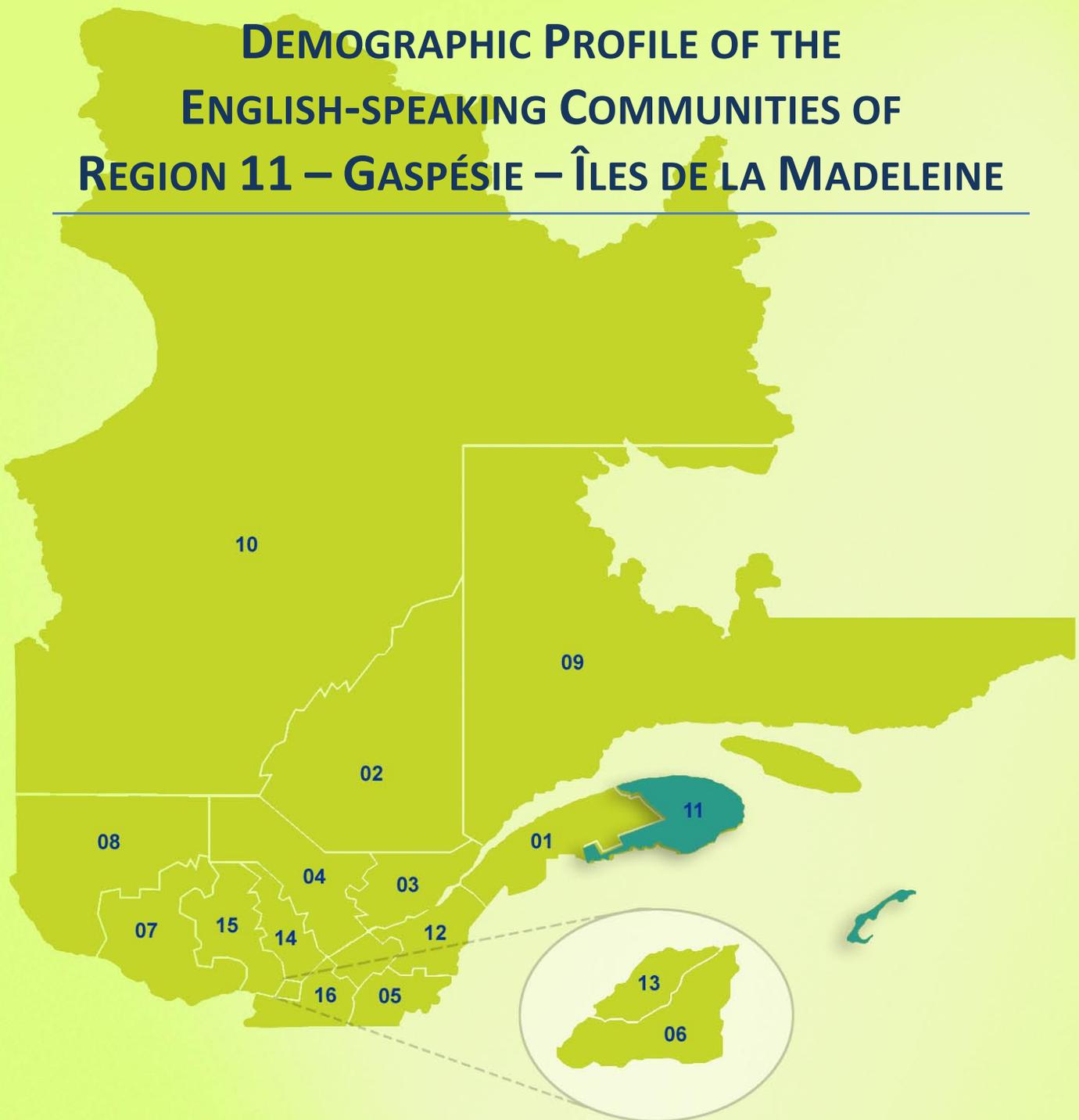
Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories



Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S CSSS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

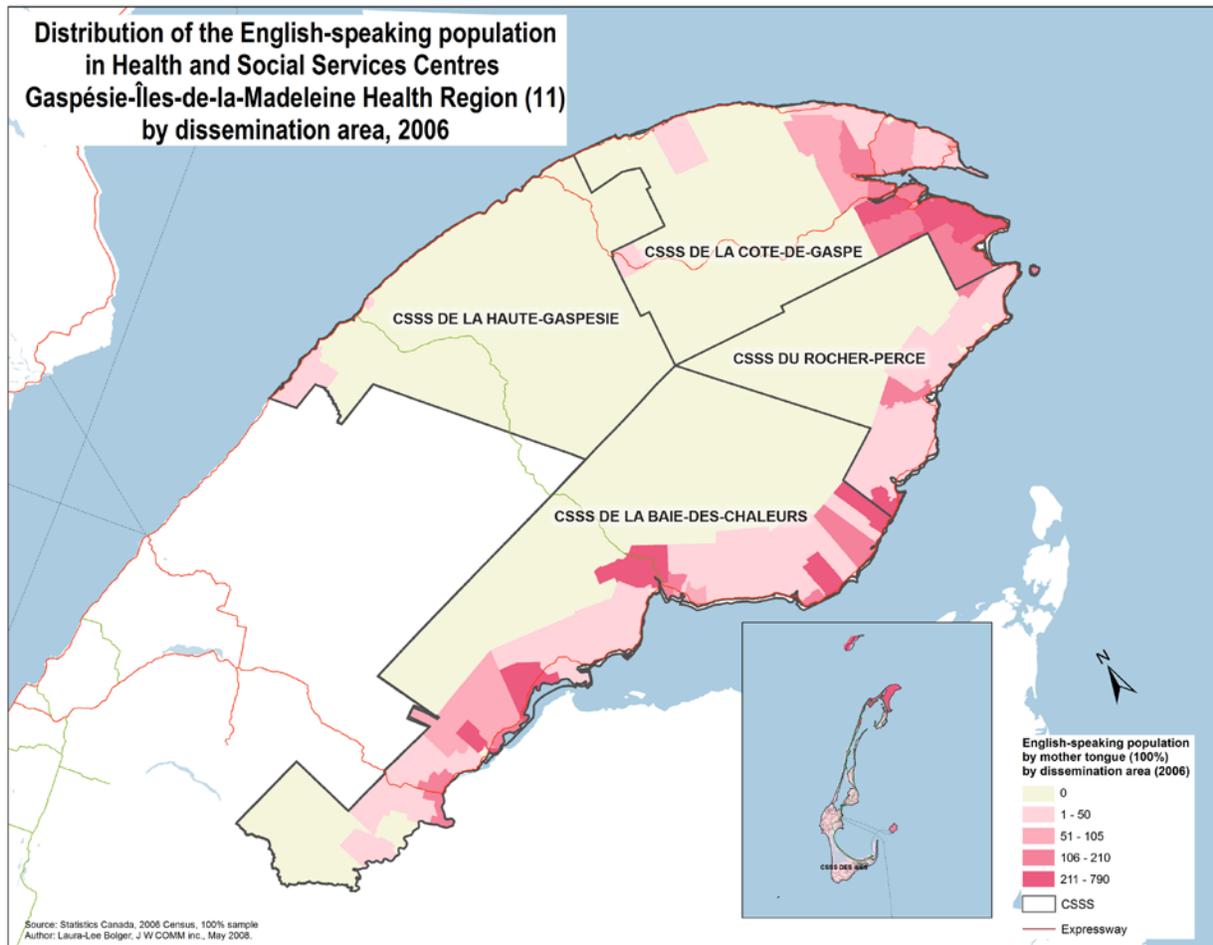
16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Rocher-Percé

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé



¹ CSSS du Rocher-Percé and CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in separate documents.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU ROCHER-PERCÉ REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	6
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	9,505	820
	percentage	13.4%	10.2%	4.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	83,643	16,223
	percentage	85.7%	89.8%	95.2%
Total population	number	7,435,900	93,180	17,045
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 10 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 1.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

⁵ Ibid., pp.115-126

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	820	16,223
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,435	11,828	75	2,280
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,005	9,263	50	1,705
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,710	160	3,768
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	2,925	28,985	295	5,805
65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,985	13,858	240	2,666
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.1%	190.9%	9.1%	14.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.6%	11.1%	6.1%	10.5%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	22.7%	23.6%	19.5%	23.2%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.8%	34.7%	36.0%	35.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	20.9%	16.6%	29.3%	16.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,435 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 15.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 75 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower their share in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 1,985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 240 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 29.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher- Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	745	13,943
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,320	18,033	210	3,550
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,955	33,060	380	6,913
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	1,250	14,263	95	2,540
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	545	6,468	55	943
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.7%	25.1%	28.2%	25.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	49.0%	46.0%	51.0%	49.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	15.5%	19.9%	12.8%	18.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.8%	9.0%	7.4%	6.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,320 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 210 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 545 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 55 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	820	16,223
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	9,455	82,748	815	16,173
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	7,625	70,020	640	13,418
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	6,095	59,803	500	10,600
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,535	10,215	145	2,818
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,830	12,723	170	2,750
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	375	2,015	30	545
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	180	1,590	15	310
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,285	9,118	125	1,890
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	98.9%	99.4%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.2%	83.7%	78.0%	82.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	64.1%	71.5%	61.0%	65.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.1%	12.2%	17.7%	17.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.3%	15.2%	20.7%	17.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.4%	3.7%	3.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.5%	10.9%	15.2%	11.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,625 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 80.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 640 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 78% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,535 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 16.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 145 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 17.7% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,285 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 13.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 125 English-speakers living alone where they represent 15.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Rocher-Percé.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	145	1,400	25	335
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	120	1,115	15	250
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	245	1,918	30	485
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	415	3,578	20	720
65+ years	25,060	165,208	220	1,518	25	405

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%	13.5%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.1%	0.9%	33.3%	14.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	11.9%	12.0%	30.0%	14.7%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	11.4%	9.7%	18.8%	12.9%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.2%	12.3%	6.8%	12.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	11.1%	11.0%	10.4%	15.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 12% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 14% of the English-speaking population. This is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 145 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 10.1% of the regional Anglophone children's

population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 33.3% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 220 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 11.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 10.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	115	2,195
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	630	5,483	70	1,175
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	415	3,668	45	630
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	215	1,810	25	545
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	520	4,045	40	1,015
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	65	165	10	70
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	65	735	0	150
Living alone	49,585	325,655	385	3,145	35	800
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%	13.5%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	12.1%	11.5%	14.1%	13.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	8.3%	7.8%	10.9%	8.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	6.8%	6.1%	9.0%	5.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	14.0%	17.7%	17.2%	19.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	28.4%	31.8%	23.5%	36.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	17.3%	8.2%	33.3%	12.8%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	36.1%	46.2%	0.0%	48.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.0%	34.5%	28.0%	42.3%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 630 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 8.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 70 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 215 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 25 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 17.2% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 385 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 30% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 35 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 28% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	750	13,945
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,713	160	3,773
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	2,930	28,980	295	5,803
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	5,520	41,093	525	8,978
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,170	7,680	80	1,885
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,940	15,633	185	3,630
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,065	12,418	95	1,960
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	415	4,498	40	730
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	410	5,883	45	928
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	885	10,150	55	1,788
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	360	4,163	15	735
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	320	3,823	25	690
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	190	2,595	20	455
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	40	695	10	90
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	80	1,390	10	225
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	410	5,545	55	765
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	165	2,683	20	330
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	175	2,243	30	335
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	68.4%	57.2%	70.0%	64.4%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	54.3%	39.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	66.2%	53.9%	62.7%	62.6%

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
(continued) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.2%	17.3%	12.7%	14.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.3%	22.8%	25.0%	19.3%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.0%	20.3%	15.3%	16.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	11.0%	14.1%	7.3%	12.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.7%	21.1%	9.4%	19.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	10.9%	13.2%	8.5%	11.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%	2.7%	3.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	6.3%	2.4%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.8%	3.4%	3.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.1%	7.7%	7.3%	5.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	7.7%	13.6%	12.5%	8.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	6.0%	7.7%	10.2%	5.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,520 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 68.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 525 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 70% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 80 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 50% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,940 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 66.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 185 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 62.7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 410 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 55 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 7.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 7.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 12.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	750	13,945
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	3,980	38,770	260	6,920
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,850	32,368	230	5,723
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,130	6,405	30	1,200
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,090	33,045	490	7,025
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	49.3%	54.0%	34.7%	49.6%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.6%	83.5%	88.5%	82.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.4%	16.5%	11.5%	17.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	50.7%	46.0%	65.3%	50.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,130 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 30 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 11.5%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Rocher-Percé Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,090 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 490 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 65.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1102 - CSSS du Rocher-Percé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	9,210	80,520	805	15,688
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	7,240	60,630	680	12,280
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	960	11,468	35	1,865
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	495	7,780	80	1,470
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	515	630	10	75
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.6%	75.3%	84.5%	78.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.4%	14.2%	4.3%	11.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	5.4%	9.7%	9.9%	9.4%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 7,240 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 78.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 680 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 84.5%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Rocher-Percé, we find 10 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 1.2%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA CÔTE-DE-GASPÉ REGION 11 – GASPÉSIE – ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	28
Purpose of this document.....	28
Linguistic definitions.....	28
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	28
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	30
Demographic Size	31
Age Structure.....	32
Income	34
Household Living Arrangements.....	36
Low-Income Cut-off	38
Highest Educational Attainment.....	44
Labour Force Activity	48
Labour Force Activity	48
Mobility 2001-2006.....	50
Sources and References	52

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	31
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	32
Table 3 - Income	34
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	36
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	38
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	41
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	44
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	48
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	50

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	9,505	2,600
	percentage	13.4%	10.2%	13.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	83,643	16,623
	percentage	85.7%	89.8%	86.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	93,180	19,220
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 9,505 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 10.2% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 2,600 Anglophones where they represent 13.5% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

¹⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	2,600	16,623
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	1,435	11,828	345	2,218
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	1,005	9,263	250	1,980
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,710	500	3,968
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	2,925	28,985	835	5,855
65+ years	132,480	846,290	1,985	13,858	670	2,603

¹⁸ Ibid., pp.115-126

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.1%	190.9%	13.3%	13.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.6%	11.1%	9.6%	11.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	22.7%	23.6%	19.2%	23.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.8%	34.7%	32.1%	35.2%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	20.9%	16.6%	25.8%	15.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,435 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 15.1% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 345 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower their share in the CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 20.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 25.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of seniors in the

Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte- de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	2,255	14,405
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	2,320	18,033	645	3,405
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	3,955	33,060	1,155	6,320
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	1,250	14,263	355	3,195
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	545	6,468	105	1,500
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	28.7%	25.1%	28.6%	23.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	49.0%	46.0%	51.2%	43.9%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	15.5%	19.9%	15.7%	22.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	6.8%	9.0%	4.7%	10.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 2,320 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 28.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 645 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 28.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 545 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6.8% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 105 Anglophone high earners where they represent 4.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	9,505	83,643	2,600	16,623
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	9,455	82,748	2,580	16,373
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	7,625	70,020	2,105	14,003
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	6,095	59,803	1,755	12,145
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	1,535	10,215	355	1,860
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,830	12,723	470	2,373
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	375	2,015	70	385
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	180	1,590	50	370
Living alone	119,655	856,350	1,285	9,118	350	1,633
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	98.9%	99.2%	98.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	80.2%	83.7%	81.0%	84.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	64.1%	71.5%	67.5%	73.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	16.1%	12.2%	13.7%	11.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	19.3%	15.2%	18.1%	14.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	13.5%	10.9%	13.5%	9.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,625 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 80.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 2,105 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 81% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,535 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 16.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is higher than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 355 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.7% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,285 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 13.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 350 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	330	1,570
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	145	1,400	30	220
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	120	1,115	30	235
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	245	1,918	65	360
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	415	3,578	130	565
65+ years	25,060	165,208	220	1,518	75	190

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	12.7%	9.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.1%	0.9%	8.7%	9.9%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	11.9%	12.0%	12.0%	11.9%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	11.4%	9.7%	13.0%	9.1%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	14.2%	12.3%	15.6%	9.6%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	11.1%	11.0%	11.2%	7.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,145 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 12% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 330 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.7% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 145 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 10.1% of the regional Anglophone children's

population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 30 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 8.7% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 220 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 11.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 75 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 11.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	330	1,570
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	1,145	9,528	330	1,560
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	630	5,483	165	910
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	415	3,668	125	600
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	215	1,810	40	305
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	520	4,045	165	655
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	65	165	20	20
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	65	735	30	135
Living alone	49,585	325,655	385	3,145	115	495
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	11.4%	12.7%	9.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	12.1%	11.5%	12.8%	9.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	8.3%	7.8%	7.8%	6.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	6.8%	6.1%	7.1%	4.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	14.0%	17.7%	11.3%	16.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	28.4%	31.8%	35.1%	27.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	17.3%	8.2%	28.6%	5.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	36.1%	46.2%	60.0%	36.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.0%	34.5%	32.9%	30.3%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 630 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 8.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 165 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 7.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 215 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 40 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 11.3% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of

Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 385 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 30% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 115 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 32.9% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte- de-Gaspé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	2,250	14,403
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	2,155	19,713	500	3,963
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	2,930	28,980	835	5,850
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	5,520	41,093	1,545	7,880
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	1,170	7,680	245	1,500
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	1,940	15,633	550	2,870
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	1,065	12,418	265	2,320
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	415	4,498	105	765
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	410	5,883	80	1,095
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	885	10,150	325	2,445
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	360	4,163	105	1,010
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	320	3,823	130	955
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	190	2,595	35	505
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	40	695	0	115
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	80	1,390	25	325
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	410	5,545	100	1,258
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	165	2,683	35	575
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	175	2,243	40	610
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	68.4%	57.2%	68.7%	54.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	54.3%	39.0%	49.0%	37.9%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	66.2%	53.9%	65.9%	49.1%

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte- de-Gaspé	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	13.2%	17.3%	11.8%	16.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.3%	22.8%	21.0%	19.3%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.0%	20.3%	9.6%	18.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	11.0%	14.1%	14.4%	17.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	16.7%	21.1%	21.0%	25.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	10.9%	13.2%	15.6%	16.3%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%	1.6%	3.5%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	0.0%	2.9%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.8%	3.0%	5.6%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	5.1%	7.7%	4.4%	8.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	7.7%	13.6%	7.0%	14.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	6.0%	7.7%	4.8%	10.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,520 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 68.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 1,545 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 68.7% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 1,170 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 54.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 245 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 49% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,940 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 66.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 550 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 65.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 410 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 100 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 4.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 7.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 35 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 7% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone

majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 40 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 4.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	8,070	71,815	2,250	14,403
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	3,980	38,770	1,000	8,068
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,850	32,368	740	6,705
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,130	6,405	260	1,365
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	4,090	33,045	1,250	6,335
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	49.3%	54.0%	44.4%	56.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	71.6%	83.5%	74.0%	83.1%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	28.4%	16.5%	26.0%	16.9%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	50.7%	46.0%	55.6%	44.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,130 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they experience an unemployment rate of 28.4%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 260 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 26%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 4,090 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they comprise 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 1,250 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 55.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		11 - RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine		1103 - CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	9,210	80,520	2,520	16,050
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	7,240	60,630	2,035	12,033
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	960	11,468	220	2,540
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	495	7,780	170	1,385
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	515	630	95	70
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	78.6%	75.3%	80.8%	75.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.4%	14.2%	8.7%	15.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	5.4%	9.7%	6.7%	8.6%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.6%	0.8%	3.8%	0.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 7,240 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they represent 78.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 2,035 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 80.8%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

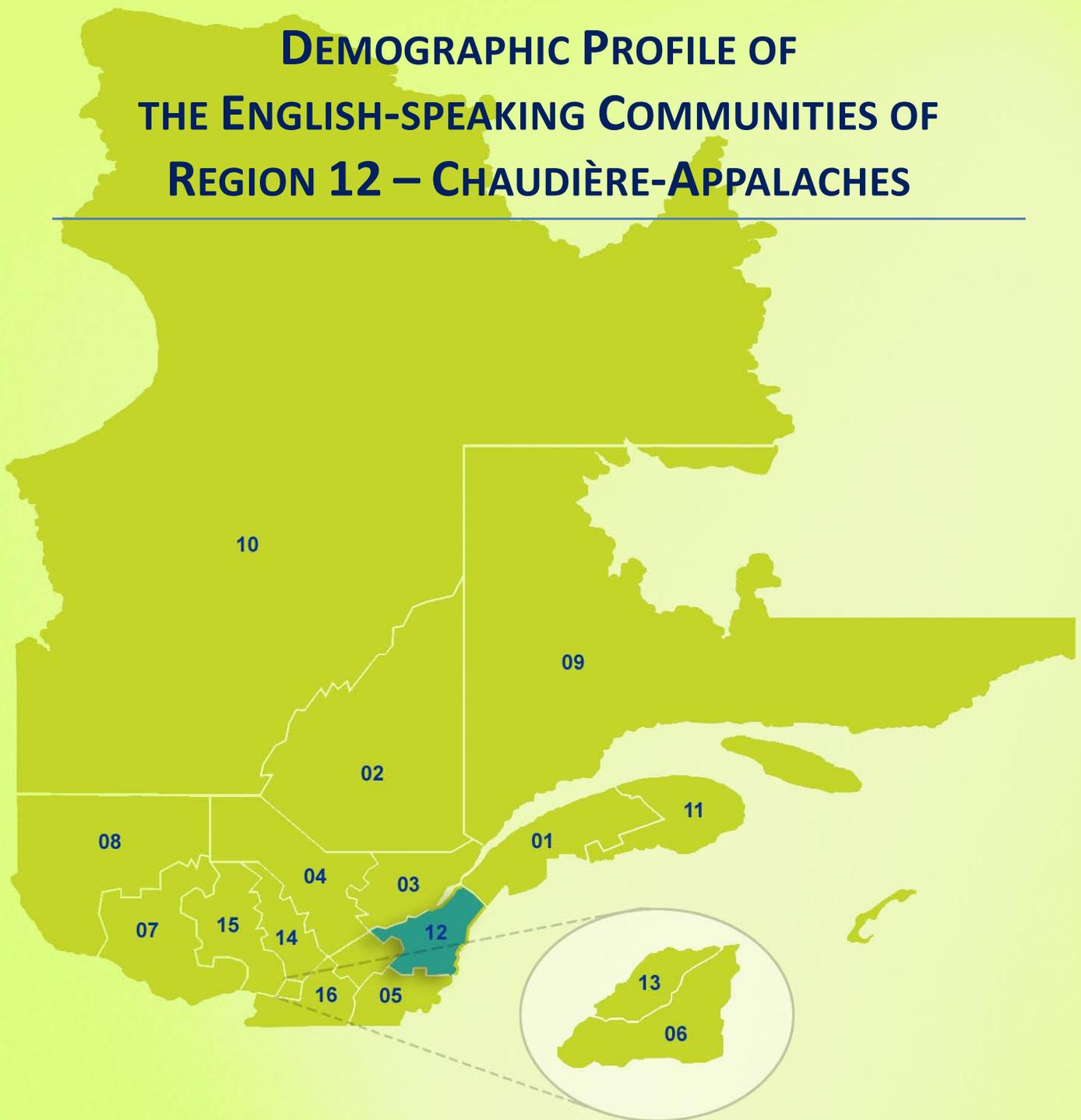
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 515 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine where they account for 5.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Côte-de-Gaspé, we find 95 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.8%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

Contents

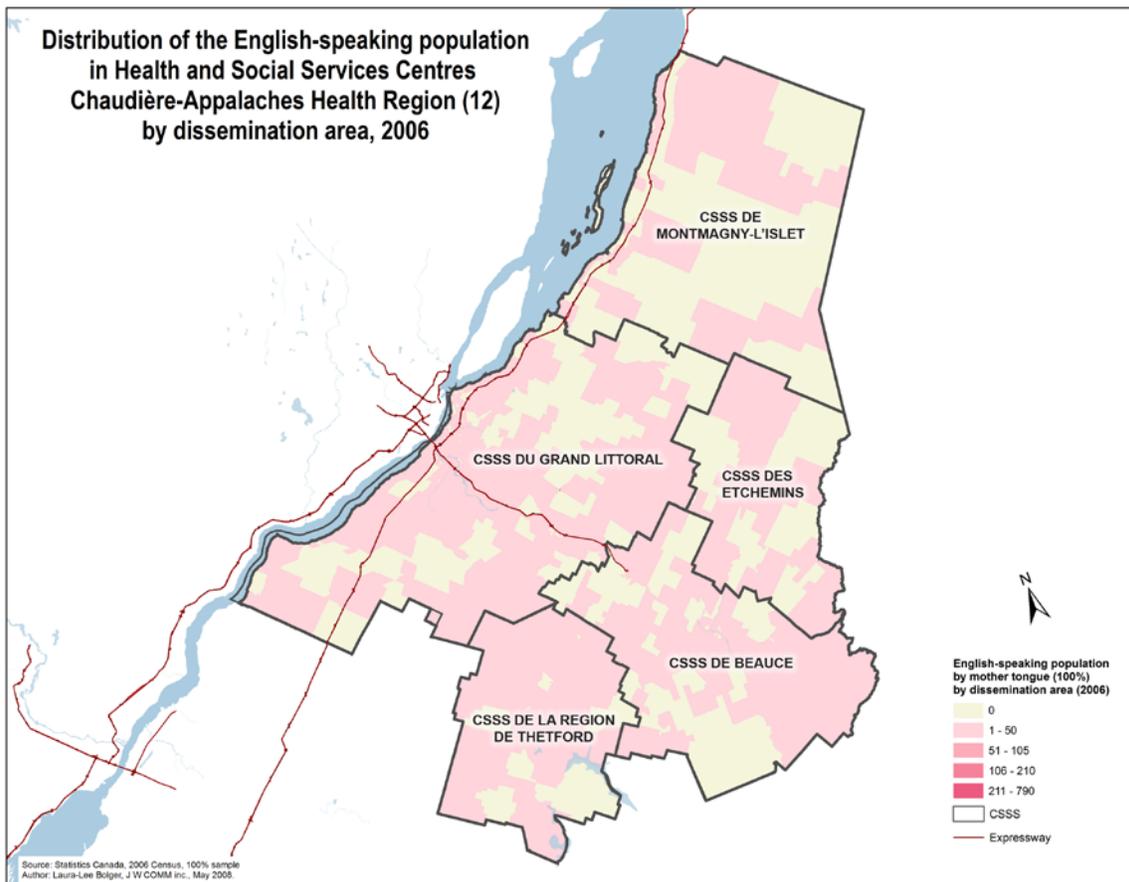
Demographic Profile of CSSS des Etchemins

Demographic Profile of CSSS du Grand Littoral

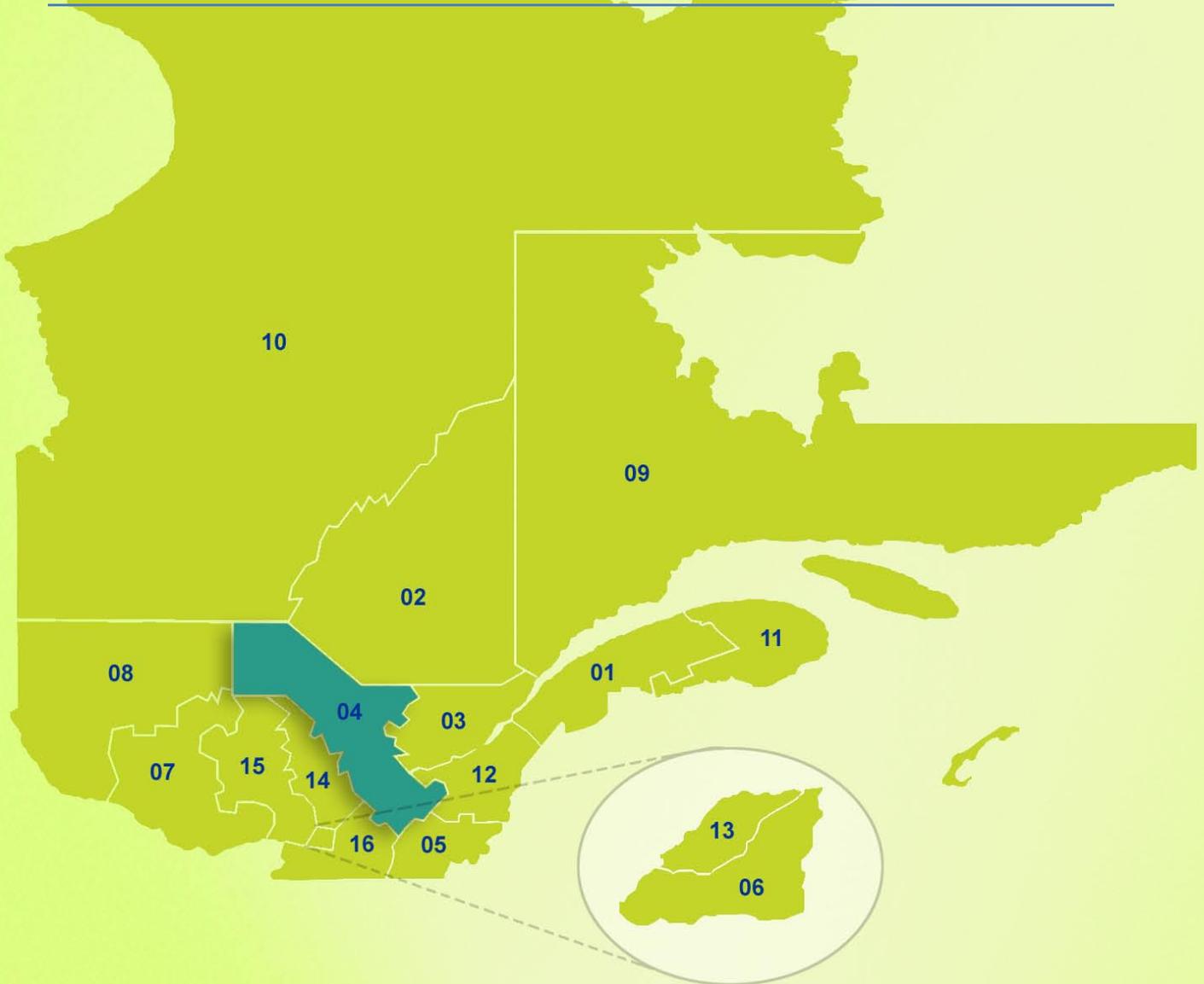
Demographic Profile of CSSS de Beauce

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Région de Thetford

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 04 – MAURICIE – CENTRE-DU QUÉBEC



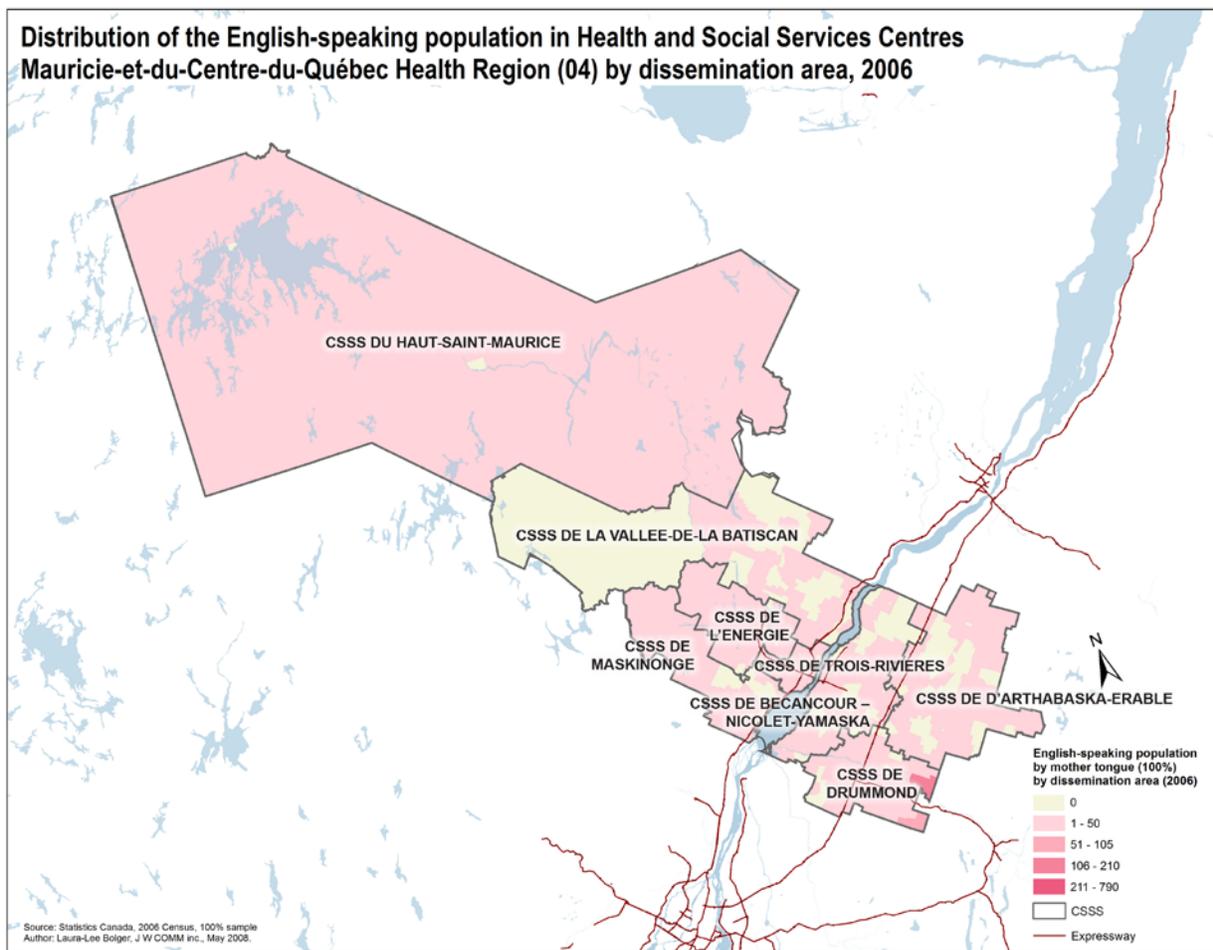
- 01 Bas-Saint-Laurent
- 02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean
- 03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale
- 04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec
- 05 Estrie
- 06 Montréal
- 07 Outaouais
- 08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

- 09 Côte-Nord
- 10 Nord-du-Québec
- 11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine
- 12 Chaudière-Appalaches
- 13 Laval
- 14 Lanaudière
- 15 Laurentides
- 16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 04 – MAURICIE – CENTRE-DU QUÉBEC¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable



¹ CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable only.

CHSSN

*Community Health
And Social Services Network*
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES
OF CSSS DES ETCHEMINS
REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES**

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	4
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity.....	12
Labour Force Activity.....	12
Mobility 2001-2006.....	13
Sources and References.....	14

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	12
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	13

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were

⁵ See Bowen. S, (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	80	17,115
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	0	2,690
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	15	2,055
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	25	3,985
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	30	5,445
65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	10	2,940
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	0.0%	15.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	18.8%	12.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	31.3%	23.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	37.5%	31.8%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	12.5%	17.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone

⁶ Ibid., pp.115-126

majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 10 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 12.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Etchemins.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	80	14,425
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	30	3,515
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	25	6,583
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	20	3,245
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	0	1,085
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	37.5%	24.4%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	31.3%	45.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	25.0%	22.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	0.0%	7.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 30 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 37.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Etchemins.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1201 - CSSS des Etchemins	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	80	17,115
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	75	16,945
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	40	14,395
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	35	13,065
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	10	1,325
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	35	2,550
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	0	265
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	20	205
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	15	2,085
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	93.8%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	50.0%	84.1%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	43.8%	76.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	12.5%	7.7%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	43.8%	14.9%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	25.0%	1.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	18.8%	12.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 40 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 50% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Etchemins.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 10 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.5% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Etchemins. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Etchemins Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Etchemins, we find 15 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Etchemins.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002*. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU GRAND LITTORAL REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity.....	21
Labour Force Activity.....	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References.....	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	2,370
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	1.1%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	216,478
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	98.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	218,930
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 2,370 Anglophones where they represent 1.1% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

¹⁷ See Bowen. S, (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	2,370	216,478
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	310	38,920
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	230	27,940
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	715	60,348
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	735	65,063
65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	380	24,208

¹⁸ Ibid., pp.115-126

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	13.1%	18.0%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	9.7%	12.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	30.2%	27.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	31.0%	30.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	16.0%	11.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 310 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 13.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower their share in the CSSS du Grand Littoral Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 380 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 16% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Grand Littoral.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.¹⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	2,060	177,558
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	465	37,908
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	725	63,078
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	515	48,293
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	350	28,265
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	22.6%	21.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	35.2%	35.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	25.0%	27.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	17.0%	15.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

¹⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 465 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Grand Littoral.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 350 Anglophone high earners where they represent 17% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	2,370	216,478
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	2,320	215,298
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	2,100	186,963
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	1,860	165,758
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	245	21,215
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	215	28,330
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	10	2,345
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	40	3,750
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	175	22,250
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	97.9%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	88.6%	86.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	78.5%	76.6%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	10.3%	9.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	9.1%	13.1%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	7.4%	10.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 2,100 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 88.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of English-speaking Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Grand Littoral.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 245 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Grand Littoral. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Grand Littoral Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

²¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 175 English-speakers living alone where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Grand Littoral.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	305	20,785
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	70	5,580	20	3,275
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	55	4,503	45	2,645
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	115	8,120	75	4,525
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	180	13,140	110	6,560
65+ years	25,060	165,208	85	6,773	55	3,780
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	12.9%	9.6%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	14.0%	3.5%	6.5%	8.4%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.9%	9.2%	19.6%	9.5%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	10.6%	8.0%	10.5%	7.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.1%	11.2%	15.0%	10.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.7%	13.3%	14.5%	15.6%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

²² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 505 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 13.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 305 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 12.9% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 70 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 20 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 6.5% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 85 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 12.7% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior

population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 55 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 14.5% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	305	20,785
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	505	38,115	305	20,788
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	315	21,203	225	12,130
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	205	14,370	180	8,345
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	110	6,825	65	3,773
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	190	16,920	75	8,665
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	0	600	0	410
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	45	2,530	20	1,465
Living alone	49,585	325,655	140	13,790	60	6,795
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	12.9%	9.6%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.9%	10.0%	13.1%	9.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	9.9%	6.5%	10.7%	6.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	7.4%	5.0%	9.7%	5.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	27.2%	18.3%	26.5%	17.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	40.0%	31.1%	34.9%	30.6%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	17.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	45.0%	40.4%	50.0%	39.1%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	40.6%	31.7%	34.3%	30.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 315 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 9.9% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 225 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 110 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.2% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 65 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 26.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the

proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 140 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 40.6% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 60 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 34.3% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²³.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	2,060	177,555
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	705	60,353
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	740	65,080
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	840	78,340
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	165	15,190
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	275	28,920
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	335	33,065
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	150	14,898
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	95	12,230
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	350	34,493
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	150	15,560
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	160	11,350
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	85	7,553
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	25	2,310
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	30	3,695
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	460	24,100
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	230	12,403
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	195	8,880
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	40.8%	44.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	23.4%	25.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	37.2%	44.4%

²³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	16.3%	18.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	21.3%	24.7%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	12.8%	18.8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	17.0%	19.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	21.3%	25.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	21.6%	17.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.1%	5.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	22.3%	13.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	32.6%	20.6%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	26.4%	13.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 840 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 40.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 165 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 23.4% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 275 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 37.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 460 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 22.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 230 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 195 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 26.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁴

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	2,060	177,555
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	1,325	125,013
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	1,240	120,540
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	80	4,480
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	735	52,543
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	64.3%	70.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	93.6%	96.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	6.0%	3.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	35.7%	29.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 80 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Grand Littoral Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Out of the labour force²⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 735 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 35.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

²⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](#)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1202 - CSSS du Grand Littoral	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	2,250	204,618
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	1,420	141,525
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	305	31,925
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	305	29,583
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	235	1,545
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	63.1%	69.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	13.6%	15.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	13.6%	14.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	10.4%	0.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

²⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 1,420 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 63.1%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Grand Littoral, we find 235 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 10.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Ross, D., R. Shillington and C. Lochhead, (1994) *The Canadian Fact Book on Poverty*. The Canadian Council on Social Development.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE BEAUCE REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity.....	16
Mobility 2001-2006.....	18
Sources and References.....	20

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁷ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁸

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program²⁹ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁷ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁸ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

²⁹ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	16
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	18

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³⁰ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1203 - CSSS de Beauce
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	505
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	0.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	67,093
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	99.3%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	67,600
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 505 Anglophones where they represent .7% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

³⁰ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³¹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	505	67,093
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	80	11,768
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	25	9,495
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	180	18,020
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	145	19,160

³¹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	75	8,650
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	15.8%	17.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	5.0%	14.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	35.6%	26.9%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	28.7%	28.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	14.9%	12.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 80 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 15.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Beauce Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 75 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 14.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS

de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Beauce.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³² For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	425	55,325
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	85	13,256
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	200	22,955
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	75	13,555
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	60	5,560
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	20.0%	24.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	47.1%	41.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	17.6%	24.5%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	14.1%	10.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

³² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 85 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 20% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Beauce.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 60 Anglophone high earners where they represent 14.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³³ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	505	67,093
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	500	66,395
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	415	56,568
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	345	49,653
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	60	6,910
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	90	9,830
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	0	770
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	10	1,165
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	80	7,893
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	99.0%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	82.2%	84.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	68.3%	74.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	11.9%	10.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	17.8%	14.7%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	15.8%	11.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 415 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 82.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Beauce.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 60 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 11.9% of the population. This is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Beauce. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Beauce Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

³⁴ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 80 English-speakers living alone where they represent 15.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Beauce.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.

³⁵ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

³⁵ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁶.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	425	55,320
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	180	18,015
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	140	19,155
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	200	31,455
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	65	6,930
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	70	11,335
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	100	10,268
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	60	5,145
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	20	3,285
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	40	7,568
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	20	3,340
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	20	2,215
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	15	1,685
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	10	420
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	0	825
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	70	4,355
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	40	2,185
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	30	1,505
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	47.1%	56.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	36.1%	38.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	50.0%	59.2%

³⁶ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	23.5%	18.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	33.3%	28.6%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	14.3%	17.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	9.4%	13.7%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	11.1%	18.5%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	14.3%	11.6%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	5.6%	2.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	0.0%	4.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	16.5%	7.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	22.2%	12.1%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	21.4%	7.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 200 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 47.1% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 65 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 36.1% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 70 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 50% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 70 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 16.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 40 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 30 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 21.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁷

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	425	55,320
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	270	37,693
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	250	36,210
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	20	1,485
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	155	17,628
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	63.5%	68.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	92.6%	96.1%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	7.4%	3.9%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	36.5%	31.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁷ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 20 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.4%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Beauce Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Out of the labour force³⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 155 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 36.5% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

³⁸ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality³⁹, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1203 - CSSS de Beauce	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	490	63,338
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	315	45,635
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	110	9,808
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	40	7,413
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	20	475
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	64.3%	72.0%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	22.4%	15.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	8.2%	11.7%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	4.1%	0.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of

³⁹ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 315 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 64.3%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Beauce, we find 20 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.1%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA RÉGION DE THETFORD REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity.....	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References.....	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴⁰ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴¹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴² (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴⁰ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴¹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴² http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴³ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 28 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	635
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	1.5%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	41,750
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	98.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	42,430
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 635 Anglophones where they represent 1.5% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

⁴³ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁴

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 29 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	635	41,750
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	110	5,765
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	50	4,850
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	125	9,175
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	165	14,025

⁴⁴ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	185	7,935
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	17.3%	13.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	7.9%	11.6%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	19.7%	22.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	26.0%	33.6%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	29.1%	19.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 110 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 17.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de la Région de Thetford Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 185 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 29.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking

seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Région de Thetford.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁵ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 30 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière- Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	525	35,985
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	120	9,195
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	240	15,770
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	120	8,075
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	40	2,950
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	22.9%	25.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	45.7%	43.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	22.9%	22.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	7.6%	8.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

⁴⁵ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 120 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Région de Thetford.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 40 Anglophone high earners where they represent 7.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁶ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 31 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	635	41,750
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	625	41,218
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	520	34,335
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	435	30,580
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	85	3,753
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	105	6,880
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	10	415
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	30	560
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	70	5,910
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	98.4%	98.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	81.9%	82.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	68.5%	73.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	13.4%	9.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	16.5%	16.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	4.7%	1.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	11.0%	14.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁷

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 520 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 81.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Région de Thetford.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 85 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.4% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Région de Thetford. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Région de Thetford Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁴⁷ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 70 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Région de Thetford.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁸ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 32 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	115	5,140
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	70	5,580	50	760
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	55	4,503	0	555
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	115	8,120	20	935
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	180	13,140	30	2,025
65+ years	25,060	165,208	85	6,773	15	865

⁴⁸ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	18.1%	12.3%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	14.0%	3.5%	45.5%	13.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.9%	9.2%	0.0%	11.4%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	10.6%	8.0%	16.0%	10.2%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.1%	11.2%	18.2%	14.4%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.7%	13.3%	8.1%	10.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 505 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 13.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 18.1% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 70 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 14% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much

higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 50 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 45.5% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 85 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 12.7% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 15 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 8.1% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Table 33 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	505	38,115	115	5,140
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	505	38,115	115	5,140
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	315	21,203	85	2,870
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	205	14,370	25	1,895
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	110	6,825	55	978
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	190	16,920	35	2,270
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	0	600	0	40
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	45	2,530	10	265
Living alone	49,585	325,655	140	13,790	25	1,960
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.6%	9.9%	18.1%	12.3%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.9%	10.0%	18.4%	12.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	9.9%	6.5%	16.3%	8.4%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	7.4%	5.0%	5.7%	6.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	27.2%	18.3%	64.7%	26.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	40.0%	31.1%	33.3%	33.0%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	9.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	45.0%	40.4%	33.3%	47.3%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	40.6%	31.7%	35.7%	33.2%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family

households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 315 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 9.9% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 85 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 16.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 110 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.2% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 55 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 64.7% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 140 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 40.6% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 25 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 35.7% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁴⁹.

Table 34 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	525	35,988
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	125	9,175
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	165	14,020
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	230	19,105
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	40	2,860
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	85	7,035
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	95	7,315
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	40	2,855
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	40	3,035
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	95	5,845
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	40	2,090
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	10	2,295
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	30	1,010
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	0	180
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	20	540
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	75	2,715
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	20	1,190
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	0	1,115
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	43.8%	53.1%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	32.0%	31.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	51.5%	50.2%

⁴⁹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	18.1%	20.3%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	32.0%	31.1%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	24.2%	21.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	18.1%	16.2%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	32.0%	22.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	6.1%	16.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	5.7%	2.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.0%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	12.1%	3.9%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	14.3%	7.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	16.0%	13.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	0.0%	8.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 230 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 43.8% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 40 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 32% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 85 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.5% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 75 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 14.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵⁰

Table 35 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	525	35,988
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	290	21,188
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	275	19,805
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	15	1,375
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	235	14,800
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	55.2%	58.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	94.8%	93.5%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	5.2%	6.5%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	44.8%	41.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone

⁵⁰ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 15 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.2%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Région de Thetford Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Out of the labour force⁵¹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 235 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 44.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁵¹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵², level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1204 - CSSS de la Région de Thetford	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	600	40,035
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	415	29,400
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	45	5,933
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	75	4,488
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	65	220
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	69.2%	73.4%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	7.5%	14.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	12.5%	11.2%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	10.8%	0.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁵² The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 415 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.2%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Région de Thetford, we find 65 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 10.8%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE MONTMAGNY-L'ISLET REGION 12 – CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	12
Labour Force Activity.....	16
Mobility 2001-2006.....	18
Sources and References.....	20

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁵³ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁵⁴

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁵⁵ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁵³ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁵⁴ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada. (1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁵⁵ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	11
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	12
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	16
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	18

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵⁶ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 37 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches	1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	3,705	120
	percentage	13.4%	1.0%	0.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	383,470	41,035
	percentage	85.7%	99.0%	99.7%
Total population	number	7,435,900	387,315	41,155
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 3,705 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 120 Anglophones where they represent .3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches.

⁵⁶ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵⁷

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 38 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	120	41,035
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	500	65,333	0	6,190
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	325	49,160	10	4,815
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,210	45	9,675
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,120	116,935	50	13,225

⁵⁷ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	670	50,833	15	7,130
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	13.5%	41.6%	0.0%	15.1%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	8.8%	12.8%	8.3%	11.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.4%	26.4%	37.5%	23.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	30.2%	30.5%	41.7%	32.2%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	12.5%	17.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 500 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 13.5% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 670 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 18.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 15 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 12.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁵⁸ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 39 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	3,205	318,138	120	34,845
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	735	72,540	20	8,685
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,250	123,185	70	14,785
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	755	82,000	20	8,835
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	460	40,413	10	2,540
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	22.9%	22.8%	16.7%	24.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.0%	38.7%	58.3%	42.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	23.6%	25.8%	16.7%	25.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	14.4%	12.7%	8.3%	7.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 735 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less

⁵⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 20 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 16.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 460 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 14.4% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 10 Anglophone high earners where they represent 8.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁵⁹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 40 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	3,705	383,470	120	41,035
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	3,645	380,768	120	40,910
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,170	326,408	100	34,150
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	2,765	289,153	95	30,090
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	405	37,255	0	4,055
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	475	54,363	25	6,760
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	25	4,635	0	835
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	100	6,265	0	590
Living alone	119,655	856,350	345	43,465	25	5,335
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.4%	99.3%	100.0%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.6%	85.1%	83.3%	83.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	74.6%	75.4%	79.2%	73.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.7%	0.0%	9.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.8%	14.2%	20.8%	16.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.6%	0.0%	1.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.3%	11.3%	20.8%	13.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁵⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁶⁰

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 85.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 100 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 83.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 405 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 10.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 345 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the

⁶⁰ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 25 English-speakers living alone where they represent 20.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁶¹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 41 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

Table 42 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

- Due to low population count, data is not available for this variable.

⁶¹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁶².

Table 43 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	120	34,845
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,090	101,205	45	9,675
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,120	116,930	55	13,235
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	1,360	157,708	75	20,070
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	295	30,368	25	3,780
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	470	58,218	45	7,525
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	580	60,078	10	6,735
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	260	27,028	10	2,920
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	175	22,075	0	2,600
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	495	54,390	15	4,715
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	205	23,490	0	1,835
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	190	18,088	0	1,630
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	140	11,735	0	1,040
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	35	3,275	0	215
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	55	5,810	0	530
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	625	34,238	20	2,295
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	300	17,035	0	920
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	225	12,740	10	940
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	42.4%	49.6%	62.5%	57.6%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	27.1%	30.0%	55.6%	39.1%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	42.0%	49.8%	81.8%	56.9%

⁶² For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	18.1%	18.9%	8.3%	19.3%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	23.9%	26.7%	22.2%	30.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	15.6%	18.9%	0.0%	19.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	15.4%	17.1%	12.5%	13.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	18.8%	23.2%	0.0%	19.0%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	17.0%	15.5%	0.0%	12.3%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	3.7%	0.0%	3.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%	0.0%	4.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.5%	10.8%	16.7%	6.6%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	27.5%	16.8%	0.0%	9.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	20.1%	10.9%	18.2%	7.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,360 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42.4% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 75 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 62.5% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 295 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 27.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 25 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 55.6% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 470 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 42% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 45 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 81.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 625 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 19.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 20 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 16.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 300 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 27.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 225 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 20.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 10 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 18.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS.

The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁶³

Table 44 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	3,205	318,145	120	34,845
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,005	213,288	95	20,845
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	1,860	203,718	80	19,330
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	145	9,570	10	1,520
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,200	104,858	25	14,000
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	62.6%	67.0%	79.2%	59.8%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	92.8%	95.5%	84.2%	92.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.2%	4.5%	10.5%	7.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	20.8%	40.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

⁶³ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 145 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they experience an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 10 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 10.5%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Out of the labour force⁶⁴

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,200 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they comprise 37.4% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 25 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 20.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

⁶⁴ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁶⁵, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 45 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		12 - RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches		1205 - CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	3,535	363,500	120	39,170
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,250	258,445	60	29,230
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	480	54,668	15	5,150
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	475	47,675	20	4,540
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	335	2,720	15	240
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.6%	71.1%	50.0%	74.6%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.6%	15.0%	12.5%	13.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	16.7%	11.6%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	9.5%	0.7%	12.5%	0.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 2,250 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they represent 63.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁶⁵ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 60 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 50%. This is much lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 335 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches where they account for 9.5% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Montmagny-l'Islet, we find 15 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 12.5%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Chaudière-Appalaches region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS D'ARTHABASKA-ET-DE-L'ÉRABLE REGION 04 – MAURICIE – CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income.....	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	18
Labour Force Activity.....	22
Mobility 2001-2006.....	24
Sources and References.....	26

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁶⁶ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁶⁷

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁶⁸ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁶⁶ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁶⁷ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁶⁸ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	15
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	18
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	22
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	24

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁶⁹ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 46 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	4,990	670
	percentage	13.4%	1.1%	0.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	466,355	87,043
	percentage	85.7%	98.7%	99.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	472,570	87,800
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 4,990 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 1.1% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 670 Anglophones where they represent 0.8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec.

⁶⁹ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁷⁰

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 47 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	4,990	466,355	670	87,043
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	550	73,900	45	15,275
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	545	58,158	90	11,055
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,470	115,780	200	22,175
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	1,440	147,455	185	26,220

⁷⁰ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	985	71,063	150	12,318
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	11.0%	34.2%	6.7%	17.5%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	10.9%	12.5%	13.4%	12.7%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	29.5%	24.8%	29.9%	25.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.9%	31.6%	27.6%	30.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	19.7%	15.2%	22.4%	14.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 550 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 11% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 45 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 6.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 985 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 19.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 150 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 22.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷¹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 48 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de- l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	4,440	392,455	625	71,768
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	1,345	99,986	185	17,888
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	1,760	161,993	225	30,428
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	735	83,053	125	16,000
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	605	47,426	75	7,450
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	30.3%	25.5%	29.6%	24.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	39.6%	41.3%	36.0%	42.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	16.6%	21.2%	20.0%	22.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	13.6%	12.1%	12.0%	10.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of

⁷¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 1,345 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 30.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 185 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 29.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 605 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 13.6% of the population. This is higher than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 75 Anglophone high earners where they represent 12% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷² Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 49 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	4,990	466,355	670	87,043
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	4,935	463,473	670	86,045
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	3,915	378,868	495	72,688
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	3,465	325,580	440	62,988
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	445	53,288	60	9,700
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	1,020	84,610	175	13,353
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	65	6,603	10	995
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	155	11,168	35	1,505
Living alone	119,655	856,350	795	66,835	125	10,865
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	98.9%	99.4%	100.0%	98.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	78.5%	81.2%	73.9%	83.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	69.4%	69.8%	65.7%	72.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	8.9%	11.4%	9.0%	11.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	20.4%	18.1%	26.1%	15.3%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%	5.2%	1.7%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	15.9%	14.3%	18.7%	12.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷² For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁷³

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,915 English-speakers living in census families in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they comprise 78.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 495 English-speakers living in census families where they account for 73.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of persons living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 445 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 8.9% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 60 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Living alone

⁷³ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 795 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 15.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 125 English-speakers living alone where they represent 18.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁷⁴ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 50 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	895	71,295	115	10,573
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	55	11,320	10	1,670
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	75	9,283	10	1,215
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	295	15,803	65	2,380
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	285	22,683	25	3,485
65+ years	25,060	165,208	185	12,208	5	1,823
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	17.9%	15.3%	17.2%	12.1%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	10.0%	7.1%	22.2%	10.9%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	13.8%	16.0%	11.1%	11.0%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	20.1%	13.6%	32.5%	10.7%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	19.8%	15.4%	13.5%	13.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	18.8%	17.2%	3.3%	14.8%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

⁷⁴ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 895 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 115 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 17.2% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec.

Children (0-14) Living Below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 55 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 10% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 10 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 22.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone

seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 185 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 18.8% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 5 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 3.3% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Table 51 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	895	71,295	115	10,573
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	895	71,295	110	10,575
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	405	36,978	70	5,505
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	285	21,515	35	3,245
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	120	15,470	25	2,255
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	490	34,318	50	5,065
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	0	1,150	0	185
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	70	5,743	20	700
Living alone	49,585	325,655	415	27,430	40	4,175
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	17.9%	15.3%	17.2%	12.1%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	18.1%	15.4%	16.4%	12.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.3%	9.8%	14.1%	7.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	8.2%	6.6%	8.0%	5.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	27.0%	29.0%	41.7%	23.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	48.0%	40.6%	28.6%	37.9%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	18.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	45.2%	51.4%	57.1%	46.5%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	52.2%	41.0%	32.0%	38.4%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 405 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 10.3% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 70 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 14.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 120 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 27% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 25 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 41.7% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of

Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 415 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 52.2% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 40 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 32% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁷⁵.

Table 52 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et- de-l'Érable	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	4,450	392,458	625	71,768
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	1,465	115,780	205	22,175
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	1,440	147,450	180	26,210
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	2,285	200,823	335	38,548
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	530	38,701	125	7,575
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	730	71,843	80	14,480
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	625	73,400	80	13,755
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	285	29,890	45	6,195
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	165	29,920	25	4,895
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	725	64,965	85	11,200
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	285	25,790	0	4,755
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	235	23,450	35	3,625
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	145	15,448	10	2,510
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	45	3,878	0	710
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	65	7,580	0	1,220
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	665	37,825	105	5,760
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	325	17,523	20	2,925
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	240	14,668	55	1,995
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	51.3%	51.2%	53.6%	53.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	36.2%	33.4%	61.0%	34.2%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	50.7%	48.7%	44.4%	55.2%

⁷⁵ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et- de-l'Érable	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	14.0%	18.7%	12.8%	19.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	19.5%	25.8%	22.0%	27.9%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	11.5%	20.3%	13.9%	18.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.3%	16.6%	13.6%	15.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	19.5%	22.3%	0.0%	21.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	16.3%	15.9%	19.4%	13.8%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	3.3%	3.9%	1.6%	3.5%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	3.1%	3.3%	0.0%	3.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.5%	5.1%	0.0%	4.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	14.9%	9.6%	16.8%	8.0%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	22.2%	15.1%	9.8%	13.2%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	16.7%	9.9%	30.6%	7.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,285 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 51.3% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 335 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 53.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 530 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 36.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 125 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 61% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 730 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 50.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 80 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 44.4% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a

university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 665 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 14.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 105 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 16.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 325 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 22.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 20 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 9.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 240 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 16.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone

majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 55 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 30.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁷⁶

Table 53 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	4,450	392,458	625	71,768
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	2,570	239,035	375	46,615
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	2,330	221,758	325	43,998
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	245	17,278	50	2,620
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	1,880	153,423	250	25,153
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	57.8%	60.9%	60.0%	65.0%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	90.7%	92.8%	86.7%	94.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	9.5%	7.2%	13.3%	5.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	42.2%	39.1%	40.0%	35.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷⁶ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 245 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they experience an unemployment rate of 9.5%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 50 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 13.3%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Out of the labour force⁷⁷

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 1,880 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they comprise 42.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 250 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 40% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

⁷⁷ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality,⁷⁸ level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 54 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		04 - RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec		0408 - CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	4,845	445,123	660	82,588
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	2,830	293,013	395	55,510
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	835	89,595	85	14,640
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	750	58,213	130	11,495
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	430	4,303	60	935
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	58.4%	65.8%	59.8%	67.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	17.2%	20.1%	12.9%	17.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	15.5%	13.1%	19.7%	13.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	8.9%	1.0%	9.1%	1.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 2,830 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they represent 58.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover

⁷⁸ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 395 Anglophone non-movers which means that the non-mover proportion is 59.8%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

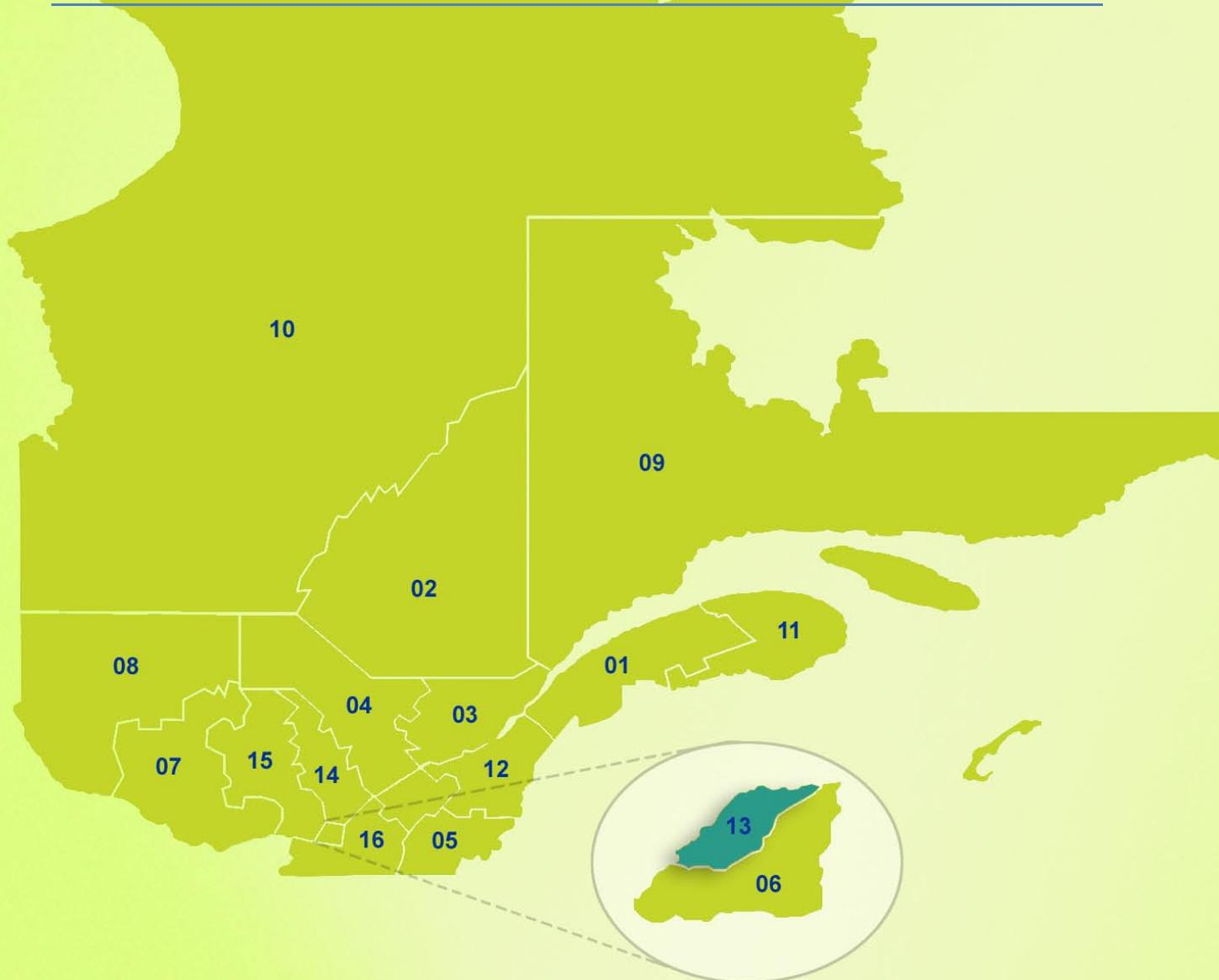
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 430 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec where they account for 8.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS d'Arthabaska-et-de-l'Érable, we find 60 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 9.1%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 13 – LAVAL



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

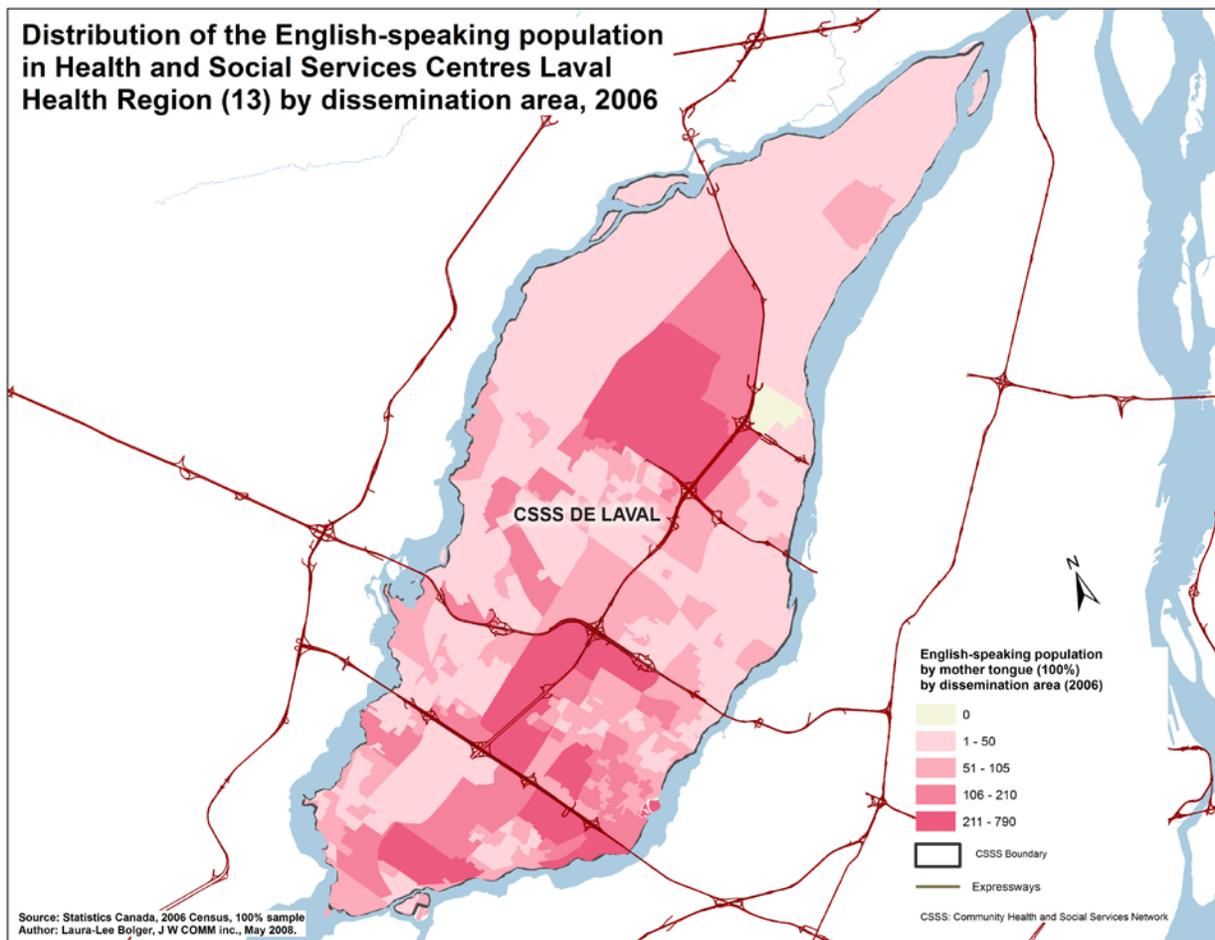
15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 13 – LAVAL

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Laval Region 13 – Laval



Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LAVAL REGION 13 – LAVAL

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	13 - RSS de Laval	1301 - CSSS de Laval
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	68,460	68,455
	percentage	13.4%	18.8%	18.8%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	290,770	290,768
	percentage	85.7%	79.7%	79.7%
Total population	number	7,435,900	364,625	364,620
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 68,460 Anglophones living in the RSS de Laval where they represent 18.8% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 68,455 Anglophones where they represent 18.8% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de Laval.

⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	68,460	290,770	68,455	290,768
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	12,955	50,725	12,955	50,725
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	8,590	37,233	8,585	37,230
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	24,140	77,543	24,140	77,538
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	15,610	83,970	15,605	83,965
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	7,165	41,300	7,170	41,310

⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	18.9%	54.9%	18.9%	17.4%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	12.5%	12.8%	12.5%	12.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	35.3%	26.7%	35.3%	26.7%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	22.8%	28.9%	22.8%	28.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	10.5%	14.2%	10.5%	14.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 12,955 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de Laval where they account for 18.9% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 12,955 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 18.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de Laval region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Laval Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,165 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de Laval where they account for 10.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 7,170 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 10.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Laval region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Laval.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	55,505	240,045	55,500	240,043
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	13,415	51,638	13,410	51,636
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	20,305	82,813	20,305	82,813
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	12,600	57,650	12,605	57,645
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	9,180	47,948	9,185	47,941
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.2%	21.5%	24.2%	21.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.6%	34.5%	36.6%	34.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	22.7%	24.0%	22.7%	24.0%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	16.5%	20.0%	16.5%	20.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 13,415 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de Laval where they represent 24.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- In CSSS de Laval, we find 13,410 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Laval.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,180 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de Laval where they represent 16.5% of the population. This is lower than the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 9,185 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de Laval region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	68,460	290,770	68,455	290,768
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	68,400	289,928	68,395	289,925
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	62,815	245,603	62,815	245,608
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	56,320	209,405	56,315	209,405
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	6,495	36,195	6,495	36,195
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	5,585	44,325	5,580	44,330
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	1,030	4,913	1,035	4,910
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	815	6,823	815	6,825
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,730	32,590	3,735	32,598
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.9%	99.7%	99.9%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	91.8%	84.5%	91.8%	84.5%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	82.3%	72.0%	82.3%	72.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.5%	12.4%	9.5%	12.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	8.2%	15.2%	8.2%	15.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.2%	2.3%	1.2%	2.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	5.4%	11.2%	5.5%	11.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 62,815 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de Laval where they comprise 91.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 62,815 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 91.8% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Laval.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,495 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de Laval where they account for 9.5% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 6,495 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.5% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Laval. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Laval Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region.

⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,730 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de Laval where they account for 5.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 3,735 English-speakers living alone where they represent 5.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Laval.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.

⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	11,665	45,243	11,665	45,240
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	2,540	9,413	2,540	9,415
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	1,570	5,933	1,575	5,933
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	3,540	10,925	3,535	10,928
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	2,565	9,970	2,565	9,973
65+ years	25,060	165,208	1,450	9,003	1,450	8,993

⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.6%	17.0%	15.6%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	19.6%	5.9%	19.6%	18.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	18.3%	15.9%	18.3%	15.9%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.7%	14.1%	14.6%	14.1%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	16.4%	11.9%	16.4%	11.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	20.2%	21.8%	20.2%	21.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,665 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de Laval where they represent 17% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 11,665 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 17% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de Laval.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,540 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de Laval where they account for 19.6% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of

children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS de Laval, we find 2,540 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 19.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de Laval region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,450 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de Laval where they account for 20.2% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is higher than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 1,450 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 20.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de Laval region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	11,665	45,243	11,665	45,240
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	11,660	45,240	11,660	45,240
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	9,490	29,185	9,490	29,183
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	7,550	20,375	7,550	20,375
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	1,940	8,810	1,940	8,805
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	2,175	16,053	2,170	16,055
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	170	768	170	760
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	455	3,328	455	3,325
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,550	11,968	1,540	11,963
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.6%	17.0%	15.6%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	17.0%	15.6%	17.0%	15.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	15.1%	11.9%	15.1%	11.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	13.4%	9.7%	13.4%	9.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	29.9%	24.3%	29.9%	24.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	38.9%	36.2%	38.9%	36.2%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	16.5%	15.6%	16.4%	15.5%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	55.8%	48.8%	55.8%	48.7%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	41.6%	36.7%	41.2%	36.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 9,490 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de Laval where they represent 15.1% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 9,490 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 15.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de Laval region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 1,940 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de Laval where they account for 29.9% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 1,940 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.9% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 1,550 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de Laval where they account for 41.6% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 1,540 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 41.2% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹⁰.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	55,505	240,045	55,505	240,048
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	24,140	77,535	24,140	77,545
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	15,605	83,965	15,605	83,968
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	25,795	109,246	25,790	109,253
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	7,400	22,171	7,395	22,166
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	7,990	35,718	7,985	35,716
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	6,745	36,130	6,735	36,138
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	3,205	14,265	3,215	14,258
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	2,200	14,298	2,200	14,300
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	10,650	40,838	10,650	40,840
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	5,890	16,373	5,900	16,363
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	2,150	13,483	2,145	13,483
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	2,845	14,668	2,845	14,673
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	1,415	5,170	1,410	5,178
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	890	5,995	885	6,005
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	9,475	39,160	9,480	39,160
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	6,235	19,568	6,235	19,580
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	2,380	14,470	2,375	14,478
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	46.5%	45.5%	46.5%	45.5%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	30.7%	28.6%	30.6%	28.6%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	51.2%	42.5%	51.2%	42.5%

¹⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.2%	15.1%	12.1%	15.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	13.3%	18.4%	13.3%	18.4%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	14.1%	17.0%	14.1%	17.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	19.2%	17.0%	19.2%	17.0%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	24.4%	21.1%	24.4%	21.1%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	13.8%	16.1%	13.7%	16.1%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%	6.1%	5.1%	6.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.9%	6.7%	5.8%	6.7%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%	7.1%	5.7%	7.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	17.1%	16.3%	17.1%	16.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	25.8%	25.2%	25.8%	25.2%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	15.3%	17.2%	15.2%	17.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 25,795 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Laval where they account for 46.5% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 25,790 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 46.5% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de Laval region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of

Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.

- There are 7,400 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Laval where they account for 30.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 7,395 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 30.6% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Laval region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 7,990 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de Laval where they account for 51.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 7,985 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 51.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 9,475 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Laval where they account for 17.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Laval, we find 9,480 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 17.1% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,235 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Laval where they represent 25.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 6,235 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 25.8% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,380 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de Laval where they represent 15.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 2,375 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.2% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹¹

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	55,505	240,045	55,505	240,048
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	39,010	161,365	39,015	161,365
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	36,370	153,018	36,370	153,015
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	2,645	8,345	2,645	8,340
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	16,495	78,680	16,490	78,683
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	70.3%	67.2%	70.3%	67.2%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.2%	94.8%	93.2%	94.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.8%	5.2%	6.8%	5.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	29.7%	32.8%	29.7%	32.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 2,645 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de Laval where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.8%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population.

¹¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.

- In CSSS de Laval, we find 2,645 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.8%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Laval Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region.

Out of the labour force¹²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 16,495 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de Laval where they comprise 29.7% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 16,490 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 29.7% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de Laval region.

¹² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		13 - RSS de Laval		1301 - CSSS de Laval	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	64,665	277,193	64,665	277,198
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	39,335	175,368	39,335	175,368
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	12,600	55,603	12,595	55,608
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	10,005	39,898	10,000	39,900
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	2,720	6,323	2,725	6,313
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	60.8%	63.3%	60.8%	63.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	19.5%	20.1%	19.5%	20.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	15.5%	14.4%	15.5%	14.4%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	4.2%	2.3%	4.2%	2.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 39,335 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de Laval where they represent 60.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority

¹³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Laval, we find 39,335 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 60.8%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Laval region.

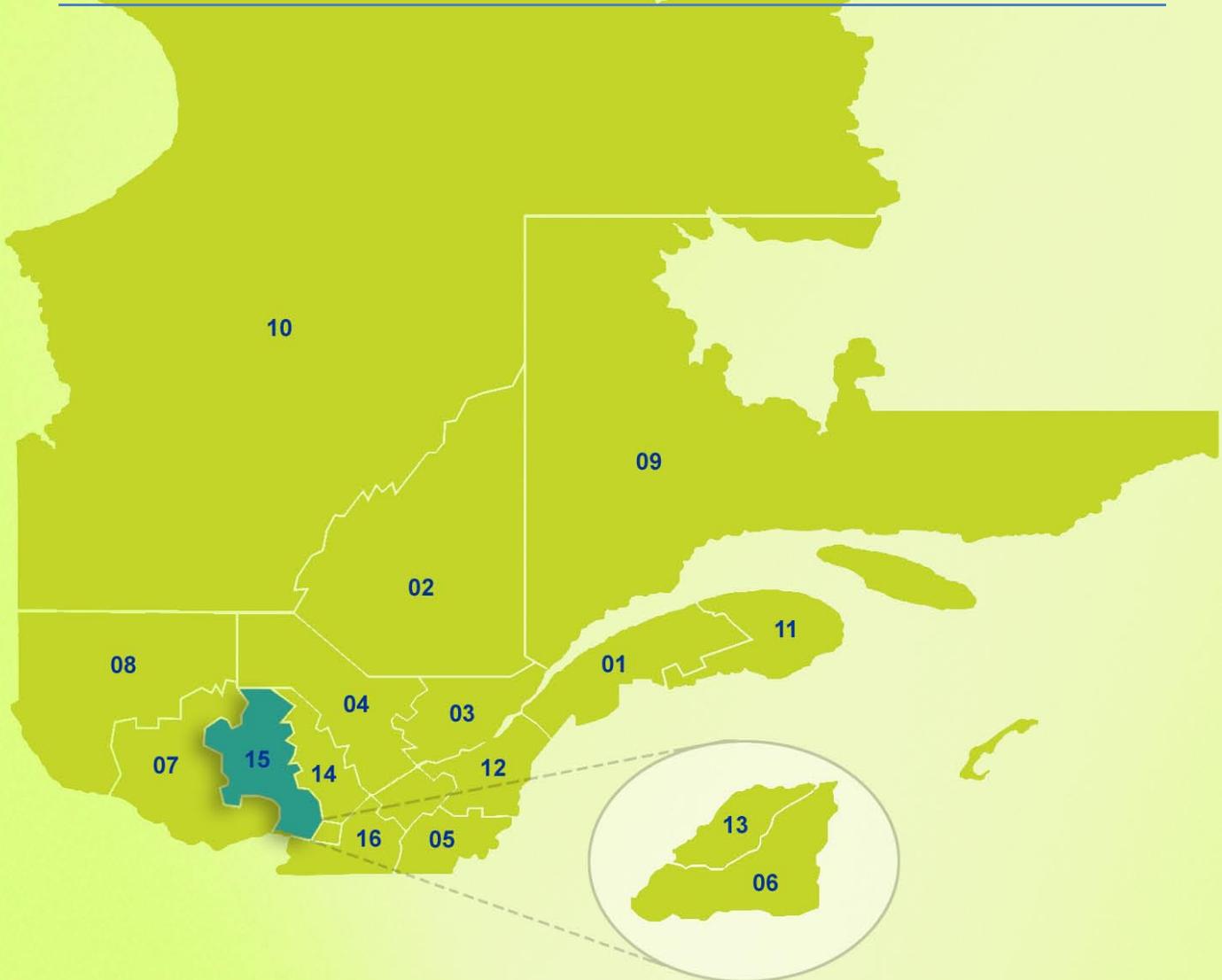
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 2,720 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de Laval where they account for 4.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Laval, we find 2,725 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.2%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de Laval region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES¹

Contents

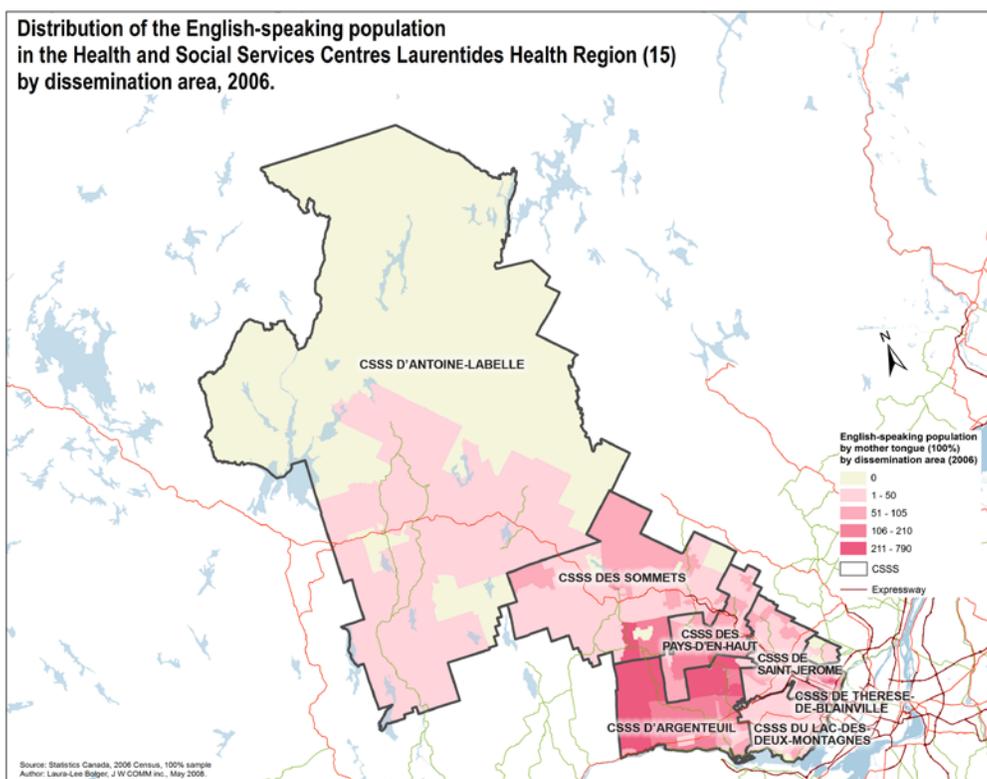
Demographic Profile of CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Saint-Jérôme

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville

Demographic Profile of CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut

Demographic Profile of CSSS des Sommets



¹ Excluding *CSSS d'Antoine-Labelle*.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DU LAC-DES-DEUX-MONTAGNES REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

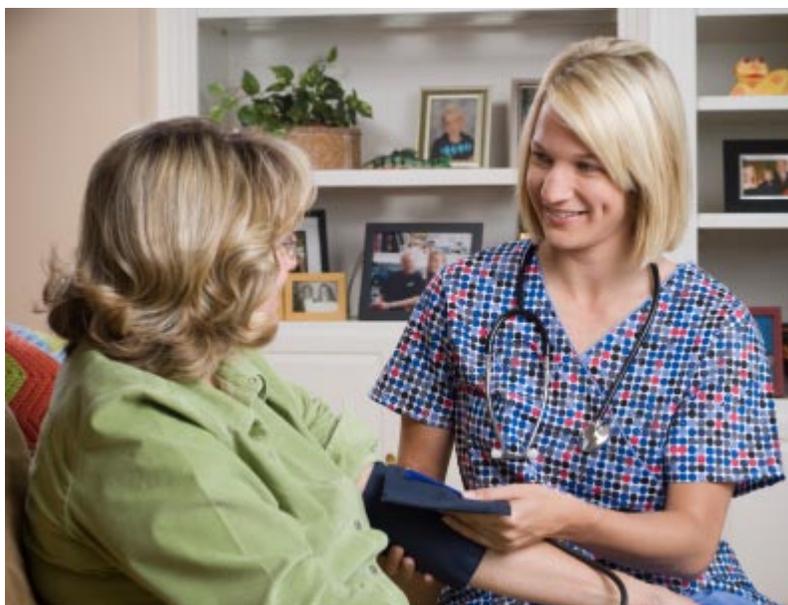
² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	7,085
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	7.2%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	91,798
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.7%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	98,995
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 7,085 Anglophones where they represent 7.2% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	7,085	91,798
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	1,230	18,135
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	795	11,705
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	2,040	26,920
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	2,110	26,175
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	910	8,863

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	17.4%	19.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	11.2%	12.8%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	28.8%	29.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	29.8%	28.5%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	12.8%	9.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 7,085 Anglophones where they represent 7.2% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 910 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 12.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des- Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	5,855	73,663
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	1,525	15,878
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,825	24,883
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	1,535	18,730
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	970	14,170
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	26.0%	21.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	31.2%	33.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	26.2%	25.4%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	16.6%	19.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 1,525 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 970 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	7,085	91,798
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	7,080	91,613
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	6,165	80,415
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	5,280	69,333
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	885	11,080
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	910	11,195
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	110	1,508
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	85	2,005
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	715	7,685
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	99.9%	99.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	87.0%	87.6%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	74.5%	75.5%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	12.5%	12.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	12.8%	12.2%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.2%	2.2%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	10.1%	8.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 6,165 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 87% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 885 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 12.5% of the population. This is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 715 English-speakers living alone where they represent 10.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.

¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,370	10,803
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	320	2,285
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	150	1,280
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	325	2,520
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	345	2,760
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	230	1,958

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	19.3%	11.8%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	26.0%	12.6%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	18.9%	10.9%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	15.9%	9.4%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	16.4%	10.5%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	25.3%	22.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 1,370 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 19.3% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The

proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 320 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 26% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 230 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 25.3% of the Anglophone senior population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,370	10,803
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	1,370	10,803
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	960	7,058
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	715	4,730
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	240	2,330
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	415	3,743
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	20	120
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	55	880
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	335	2,745
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	19.3%	11.8%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	19.4%	11.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	15.6%	8.8%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	13.5%	6.8%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	27.1%	21.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	45.6%	33.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	18.2%	8.0%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	64.7%	43.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	46.9%	35.7%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family

households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 960 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 15.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 240 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 27.1% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 335 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 46.9% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac- des-Deux-Montagnes	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	5,850	73,663
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	2,040	26,925
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	2,110	26,175
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	3,250	37,688
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	800	9,158
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	1,210	13,436
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	705	13,320
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	340	6,130
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	250	5,135
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	1,025	11,838
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	475	5,970
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	355	3,855
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	210	3,083
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	85	1,213
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	80	1,325
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	665	7,730
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	340	4,453
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	215	2,433
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	55.6%	51.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	39.2%	34.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	57.3%	51.3%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac- des-Deux-Montagnes	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	12.1%	18.1%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	16.7%	22.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	11.8%	19.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	17.5%	16.1%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	23.3%	22.2%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	16.8%	14.7%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	3.6%	4.2%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.2%	4.5%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	3.8%	5.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	11.4%	10.5%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	16.7%	16.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	10.2%	9.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 3,250 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 55.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 800 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 39.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 1,210 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 57.3% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 665 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 11.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 340 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.7% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 215 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 10.2% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	6,780	86,630
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	3,975	52,710
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	710	10,970
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	1,760	22,050
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	330	908
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	129.1%	58.6%	60.8%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	10.5%	12.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	26.0%	25.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	4.9%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 285 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 2,160 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 36.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1501 - CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	6,780	86,630
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	3,975	52,710
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	710	10,970
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	1,760	22,050
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	330	908
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	58.6%	60.8%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	10.5%	12.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	26.0%	25.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	4.9%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 3,975 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 58.6%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS du Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, we find 330 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.9%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE SAINT-JÉRÔME REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	11
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	11
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁸ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	2,970
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	2.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	119,230
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	97.5%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	122,290
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 2,970 Anglophones where they represent 2.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	2,970	119,230
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	410	22,340
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	330	14,555
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	925	35,243
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	855	33,345

¹⁹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	450	13,748
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	13.8%	18.7%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	11.1%	12.2%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	31.1%	29.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	28.8%	28.0%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	15.2%	11.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 2,970 Anglophones where they represent 2.4% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 450 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 15.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint- Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,560	96,890
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	605	21,933
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,025	35,655
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	515	23,513
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	410	15,788
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	23.6%	22.6%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	40.0%	36.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	20.1%	24.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	16.0%	16.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 605 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 23.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 410 Anglophone high earners where they represent 16% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²¹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	2,970	119,230
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	2,925	118,003
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	2,425	100,073
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	2,120	85,948
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	305	14,125
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	500	17,935
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	70	1,655
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	80	2,838
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	340	13,435
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	98.5%	99.0%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	81.6%	83.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	71.4%	72.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	10.3%	11.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	16.8%	15.0%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	2.4%	1.4%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	11.4%	11.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 2,425 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 81.6% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 305 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 10.3% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Saint-Jérôme Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 340 English-speakers living alone where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Saint-Jérôme.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	395	13,955
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	60	2,403
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	75	1,840
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	115	3,520
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	95	4,103
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	50	2,090

²³ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
<i>(continued)</i> Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.3%	11.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	14.6%	10.8%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	22.7%	12.6%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	12.4%	10.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	11.1%	12.3%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	11.1%	15.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 395 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 13.3% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 60 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 14.6% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 50 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 11.1% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	395	13,955
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	395	13,955
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	255	7,958
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	165	4,673
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	90	3,288
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	145	5,990
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	0	150
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	55	1,340
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	85	4,500
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.3%	11.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	13.5%	11.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	10.5%	8.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	7.8%	5.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	29.5%	23.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	29.0%	33.4%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	0.0%	9.1%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	68.8%	47.2%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	25.0%	33.5%
<i>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</i>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census

family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.

- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 255 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 90 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.

- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 85 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 25% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²⁴.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint- Jérôme	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,560	96,883
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	925	35,248
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	855	33,343
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	1,415	49,360
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	370	11,811
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	460	16,623
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	390	19,598
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	160	9,630
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	160	6,953
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	385	15,388
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	205	7,685
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	135	4,955
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	105	3,728
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	40	1,270
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	35	1,720
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	265	8,805
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	150	4,858
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	80	3,088
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	55.3%	50.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	40.0%	33.5%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	53.8%	49.9%

²⁴ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint- Jérôme	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	15.2%	20.2%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	17.3%	27.3%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	18.7%	20.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	15.0%	15.9%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	22.2%	21.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	15.8%	14.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.3%	3.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.1%	5.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	10.4%	9.1%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	16.2%	13.8%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	9.4%	9.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 1,415 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 55.3% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 370 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 40% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 460 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.8% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 265 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 10.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 150 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 16.2% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 80 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 9.4% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁵

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,560	96,883
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	1,690	66,285
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	1,560	62,548
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	130	3,738
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	870	30,598
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	66.0%	68.4%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	92.3%	94.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	7.7%	5.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	34.0%	31.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

²⁵ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 130 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Saint-Jérôme Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 870 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 34% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1502 - CSSS de Saint-Jérôme	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	2,850	112,520
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	1,480	60,928
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	340	19,960
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	855	30,493
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	175	1,140
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	51.9%	54.1%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	11.9%	17.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	30.0%	27.1%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	6.1%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme we find 1,480 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 51.9%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Saint-Jérôme, we find 175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.1%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE THÉRÈSE-DE BLAINVILLE REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.²⁸ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.²⁹

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program³⁰ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

²⁸ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

²⁹ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

³⁰ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.³¹ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 19 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	9,550
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	6.7%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	132,080
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.9%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	142,230
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 9,550 Anglophones where they represent 6.7% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

³¹ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.³²

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 20 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	9,550	132,080
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	1,970	28,788
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	1,370	17,310
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	2,840	38,860
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	2,460	35,823
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	910	11,300

³² Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	20.6%	21.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	14.3%	13.1%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	29.7%	29.4%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	25.8%	27.1%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	9.5%	8.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,265 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.9% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,970 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 20.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 910 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 9.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.³³ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 21 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse- De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	7,580	103,293
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	1,830	22,033
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	2,490	30,763
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	1,560	24,370
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	1,700	26,128
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	24.1%	21.3%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	32.8%	29.8%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	20.6%	23.6%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	22.4%	25.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

³³ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,830 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,700 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.³⁴ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 22 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	9,550	132,080
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	9,535	131,810
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	8,725	117,118
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	7,865	101,593
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	865	15,525
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	810	14,690
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	115	1,685
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	155	2,595
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	540	10,413
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	99.8%	99.8%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	91.4%	88.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	82.4%	76.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	9.1%	11.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	8.5%	11.1%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	2.0%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	5.7%	7.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁴ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information." Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families³⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 8,725 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 91.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 865 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.1% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

³⁵ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 540 English-speakers living alone where they represent 5.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.³⁶ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 23 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,245	13,110
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	315	2,713
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	140	1,723
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	340	3,195
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	260	3,235
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	190	2,245
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.0%	9.9%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	16.0%	9.4%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	10.2%	10.0%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	12.0%	8.2%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	10.6%	9.0%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	20.9%	19.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

³⁶ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,245 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 13% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 315 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 16% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 190 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 20.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Table 24 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	1,245	13,110
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	1,245	13,115
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	925	8,378
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	815	5,110
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	110	3,263
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	320	4,735
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	10	155
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	95	1,115
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	215	3,473
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	13.0%	9.9%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	13.1%	9.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	10.6%	7.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	10.4%	5.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	12.7%	21.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	39.5%	32.2%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	8.7%	9.2%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	61.3%	43.0%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	39.8%	33.4%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 925 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 110 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 12.7% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 215 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 39.8% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members³⁷.

Table 25 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	7,580	103,293
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	2,840	38,860
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	2,460	35,828
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	3,610	46,160
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	1,075	10,243
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	1,080	15,773
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	940	16,405
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	365	7,778
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	295	5,995
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	1,215	18,018
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	515	8,700
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	420	5,720
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	380	5,423
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	205	2,163
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	115	2,315
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	1,440	17,283
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	690	9,990
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	550	6,025
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	47.6%	44.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	37.9%	26.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	43.9%	44.0%

³⁷ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	12.4%	15.9%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	12.9%	20.0%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	12.0%	16.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	16.0%	17.4%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	18.1%	22.4%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	17.1%	16.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	7.2%	5.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.7%	6.5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	19.0%	16.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	24.3%	25.7%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	22.4%	16.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 3,610 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 47.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,075 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 37.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,080 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 43.9% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 1,440 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 19% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 690 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 24.3% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 550 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.4% of the Anglophone population. This is much

higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.³⁸

Table 26 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	7,580	103,293
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	5,140	75,723
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	4,960	72,230
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	180	3,495
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	2,440	27,570
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	67.8%	73.3%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	96.5%	95.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	3.5%	4.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	32.2%	26.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

³⁸ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 180 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 3.5%. This is much lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force³⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 2,440 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 32.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

³⁹ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁴⁰, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 27 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1503 - CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	9,020	124,255
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	5,540	75,133
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	1,100	15,845
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	1,945	31,668
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	430	1,608
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	61.4%	60.5%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	12.2%	12.8%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	21.6%	25.5%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	4.8%	1.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁴⁰ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville we find 5,540 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 61.4%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Thérèse-De Blainville, we find 430 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 4.8%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES PAYS-D'EN-HAUT REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁴¹ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁴²

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴³ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁴¹ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁴² National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴³ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁴⁴ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 28 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	4,095
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	11.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	31,995
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	88.6%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	36,110
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 4,095 Anglophones where they represent 11.3% of the population. This is a lower proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

⁴⁴ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁴⁵

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 29 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	4,095	31,995
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	510	4,130
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	320	2,833
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	840	7,203
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	1,400	12,458
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	1,025	5,373

⁴⁵ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	12.5%	12.9%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	7.8%	8.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	20.5%	22.5%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	34.2%	38.9%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	25.0%	16.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,265 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.9% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 510 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 12.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 1,025 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 25% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁴⁶ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 30 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays- d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	3,585	27,865
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	790	5,776
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,345	9,828
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	660	6,760
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	795	5,505
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	22.0%	20.7%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	37.5%	35.3%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	18.4%	24.3%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	22.2%	19.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

⁴⁶ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 790 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 22% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 795 Anglophone high earners where they represent 22.2% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁴⁷ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 31 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	4,095	31,995
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	4,055	31,840
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	3,380	25,508
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	3,150	22,378
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	235	3,135
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	675	6,333
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	25	470
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	85	890
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	565	4,973
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	99.0%	99.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	82.5%	79.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	76.9%	69.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	5.7%	9.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	16.5%	19.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	13.8%	15.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁴⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁴⁸

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 3,380 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 82.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 235 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 5.7% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁴⁸ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 565 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.8% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁴⁹ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 32 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	370	3,323
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	30	505
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	55	315
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	75	900
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	150	1,255
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	60	348
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.0%	10.4%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	5.9%	12.2%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	17.2%	11.1%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	8.9%	12.5%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	10.7%	10.1%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	5.9%	6.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

⁴⁹ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 370 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 9% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 30 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 5.9% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 60 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 5.9% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Table 33 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	370	3,323
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	370	3,320
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	220	1,790
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	150	1,100
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	70	685
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	150	1,540
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	0	45
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	45	395
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	105	1,095
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.0%	10.4%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	9.1%	10.4%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	6.5%	7.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	4.8%	4.9%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	29.8%	21.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	22.2%	24.3%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	0.0%	9.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	52.9%	44.4%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	18.6%	22.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 220 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 6.5% of the Anglophone population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 70 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 29.8% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-

parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 105 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 18.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁵⁰.

Table 34 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	3,590	27,870
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	840	7,208
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	1,395	12,450
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	1,530	11,760
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	220	2,208
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	550	4,718
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	430	4,140
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	115	1,430
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	190	1,935
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	510	4,868
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	160	1,500
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	210	2,358
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	270	2,250
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	70	518
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	120	1,095
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	845	4,840
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	275	1,558
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	325	2,353
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	42.6%	42.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	26.2%	30.6%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	39.4%	37.9%

⁵⁰ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	12.0%	14.9%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	13.7%	19.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	13.6%	15.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	14.2%	17.5%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	19.0%	20.8%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	15.1%	18.9%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	7.5%	8.1%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	8.3%	7.2%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	8.6%	8.8%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	23.5%	17.4%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	32.7%	21.6%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	23.3%	18.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 1,530 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 42.6% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 220 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 26.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 550 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 39.4% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 845 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 23.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 275 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 325 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 23.3% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher

than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁵¹

Table 35 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	3,590	27,870
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	2,065	17,468
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	1,865	16,193
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	195	1,275
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	1,525	10,403
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	57.5%	62.7%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	90.3%	92.7%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	9.4%	7.3%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	42.5%	37.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

⁵¹ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 195 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.4%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force⁵²

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 1,525 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 42.5% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁵² The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁵³, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 36 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1505 - CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	4,035	30,818
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	2,695	16,300
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	325	3,730
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	750	10,135
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	260	648
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	66.8%	52.9%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	8.1%	12.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	18.6%	32.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	6.4%	2.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁵³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut we find 2,695 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 66.8%. This is much higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Pays-d'en-Haut, we find 260 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 6.4%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.



**Community Health
And Social Services Network
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux**

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DES SOMMETS REGION 15 – LAURENTIDES

**Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke**

**for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)**

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.⁵⁴ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.⁵⁵

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁵⁶ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

⁵⁴ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

⁵⁵ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁵⁶ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵⁷ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 37 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	15 - RSS des Laurentides	1506 - CSSS des Sommets
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	33,170	3,145
	percentage	13.4%	6.6%	7.4%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	471,948	39,235
	percentage	85.7%	93.3%	92.4%
Total population	number	7,435,900	506,080	42,440
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 33,170 Anglophones living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 6.6% of the region's population. This is a higher share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 3,145 Anglophones where they represent 7.4% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides.

⁵⁷ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁵⁸

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 38 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	3,145	39,235
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	5,265	88,328	290	5,975
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	3,805	56,850	280	4,130
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,545	131,508	550	9,640
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	9,875	141,170	1,165	13,345
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	5,680	54,093	860	6,146

⁵⁸ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	15.9%	33.8%	9.2%	15.2%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	11.5%	12.0%	8.9%	10.5%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	25.8%	27.9%	17.5%	24.6%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	29.8%	29.9%	37.0%	34.0%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	17.1%	11.5%	27.3%	15.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,265 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.9% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much lower than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 290 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 9.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS des Sommets Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,680 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 860 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 27.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS des Sommets.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁵⁹ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 39 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,855	33,260
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	6,795	86,006	725	7,593
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	10,170	136,180	1,100	14,493
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	5,910	91,015	570	7,223
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	5,035	70,413	455	3,950
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	24.4%	22.4%	25.4%	22.8%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	36.4%	35.5%	38.5%	43.6%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	23.7%	20.0%	21.7%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.0%	18.4%	15.9%	11.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 6,795 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 24.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

⁵⁹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 725 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 25.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 5,035 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 18% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 455 Anglophone high earners where they represent 15.9% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁶⁰ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 40 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	33,170	471,948	3,145	39,235
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	32,930	469,133	3,030	38,698
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	28,295	402,333	2,365	31,465
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	25,125	347,658	2,095	27,158
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	3,170	54,670	265	4,308
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	4,635	66,805	665	7,228
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	400	6,653	25	440
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	590	11,153	95	1,478
Living alone	119,655	856,350	3,640	48,998	545	5,308
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.4%	96.3%	98.6%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	85.3%	85.2%	75.2%	80.2%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.7%	73.7%	66.6%	69.2%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	9.6%	11.6%	8.4%	11.0%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	14.0%	14.2%	21.1%	18.4%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	3.0%	3.8%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	17.3%	13.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁶⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁶¹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 28,295 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 85.3% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 2,365 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 75.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,170 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 265 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 8.4% of the population. This is much lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS des Sommets Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁶¹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,640 English-speakers living alone in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 11% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 545 English-speakers living alone where they represent 17.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS des Sommets.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.⁶² The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 41 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	295	4,588
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	910	10,118	15	685
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	545	6,340	30	420
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	1,145	12,795	75	945
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	1,255	16,173	130	1,940
65+ years	25,060	165,208	690	8,308	45	598
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.4%	11.7%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	17.3%	6.3%	5.2%	11.5%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	11.2%	10.7%	10.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	13.4%	9.7%	13.6%	9.8%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	12.7%	11.5%	11.2%	14.5%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	12.1%	15.4%	5.2%	9.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

⁶² See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,545 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 13.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 295 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 9.4% of the English-speaking population. This is lower than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 910 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 17.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 15 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 5.2% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 690 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 12.1% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is much lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 45 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 5.2% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Table 42 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	4,545	53,733	295	4,588
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	4,540	53,738	295	4,588
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	3,050	32,108	110	2,410
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	2,315	19,848	85	1,430
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	730	12,260	20	985
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	1,500	21,623	190	2,173
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	30	700	0	35
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	345	4,915	45	588
Living alone	49,585	325,655	1,120	16,013	145	1,550
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.4%	11.7%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	13.8%	11.5%	9.7%	11.9%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	10.8%	8.0%	4.7%	7.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.2%	5.7%	4.1%	5.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	23.0%	22.4%	7.5%	22.9%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	32.4%	32.4%	28.6%	30.1%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%	0.0%	8.0%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	58.5%	44.1%	47.4%	39.8%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	30.8%	32.7%	26.6%	29.2%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.</small>						

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 3,050 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 10.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 110 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 4.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 730 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 23% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 20 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 7.5% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent

families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 1,120 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 30.8% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 145 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 26.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members⁶³.

Table 43 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,855	33,260
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	8,540	131,505	550	9,643
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	9,880	141,173	1,165	13,340
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	14,185	190,218	1,185	16,933
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	3,270	42,601	210	3,473
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	4,755	68,345	395	6,503
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	3,560	69,713	335	6,520
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	1,290	31,530	60	2,530
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	1,315	26,828	160	2,735
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	4,455	60,108	490	4,515
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	1,830	27,778	145	1,805
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	1,565	20,795	190	1,685
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	1,295	17,778	135	1,675
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	455	6,020	10	465
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	475	8,050	55	795
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	4,420	45,800	705	3,620
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	1,700	23,580	125	1,375
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	1,765	17,155	375	1,635
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	50.8%	49.6%	41.5%	50.9%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	38.3%	32.4%	38.2%	36.0%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	48.1%	48.4%	33.9%	48.7%

⁶³ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	12.8%	18.2%	11.7%	19.6%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	15.1%	24.0%	10.9%	26.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	19.0%	13.7%	20.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	16.0%	15.7%	17.2%	13.6%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.1%	26.4%	18.7%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	16.3%	12.6%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	1.8%	4.8%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.7%	6.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	15.8%	11.9%	24.7%	10.9%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	19.9%	17.9%	22.7%	14.3%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	17.9%	12.2%	32.2%	12.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 14,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 50.8% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 1,185 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 41.5% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 3,270 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 38.3% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 210 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 38.2% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,755 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 48.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 395 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 33.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 4,420 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 15.8% of the regional Anglophone population. The

proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 705 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 24.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,700 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 125 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 22.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 1,765 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 17.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 375 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 32.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The

proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.⁶⁴

Table 44 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	27,905	383,620	2,855	33,260
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	16,980	260,373	1,515	20,575
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	15,915	245,500	1,395	18,808
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	1,065	14,875	120	1,770
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	10,925	123,248	1,340	12,685
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	60.8%	67.9%	53.1%	61.9%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.7%	94.3%	92.1%	91.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	7.9%	8.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	39.2%	32.1%	46.9%	38.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.

⁶⁴ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

- There are 1,065 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS des Laurentides where they experience an unemployment rate of 6.3%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 120 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.9%. This is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS des Sommets Anglophone population is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Out of the labour force⁶⁵

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 10,925 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS des Laurentides where they comprise 39.2% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 1,340 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 46.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS des Laurentides region.

⁶⁵ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality⁶⁶, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 45 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		15 - RSS des Laurentides		1506 - CSSS des Sommets	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	31,885	446,868	3,070	37,530
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	20,210	261,830	2,130	22,170
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	3,435	65,510	400	5,508
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	6,610	114,145	380	9,355
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	1,620	5,380	170	485
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	58.6%	69.4%	59.1%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	10.8%	14.7%	13.0%	14.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	20.7%	25.5%	12.4%	24.9%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	5.5%	1.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 20,210 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS des Laurentides where they represent 63.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much lower than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

⁶⁶ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.*

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS des Sommets we find 2,130 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.4%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

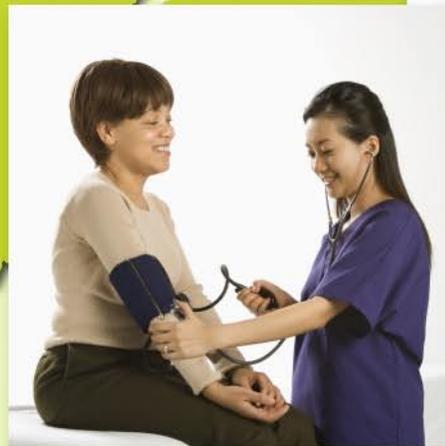
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 1,620 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS des Laurentides where they account for 5.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS des Sommets, we find 170 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5.5%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS des Laurentides region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

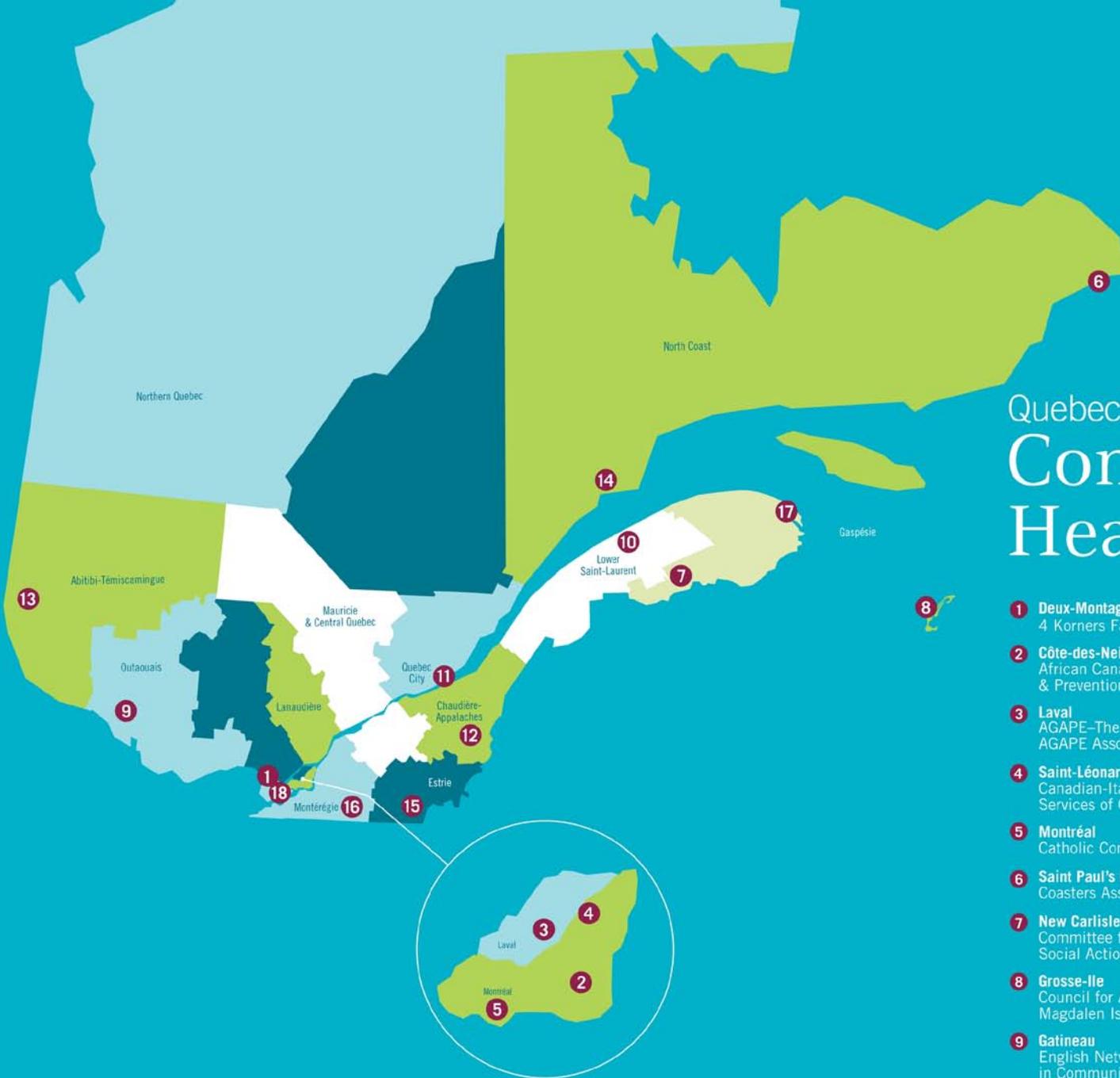
for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

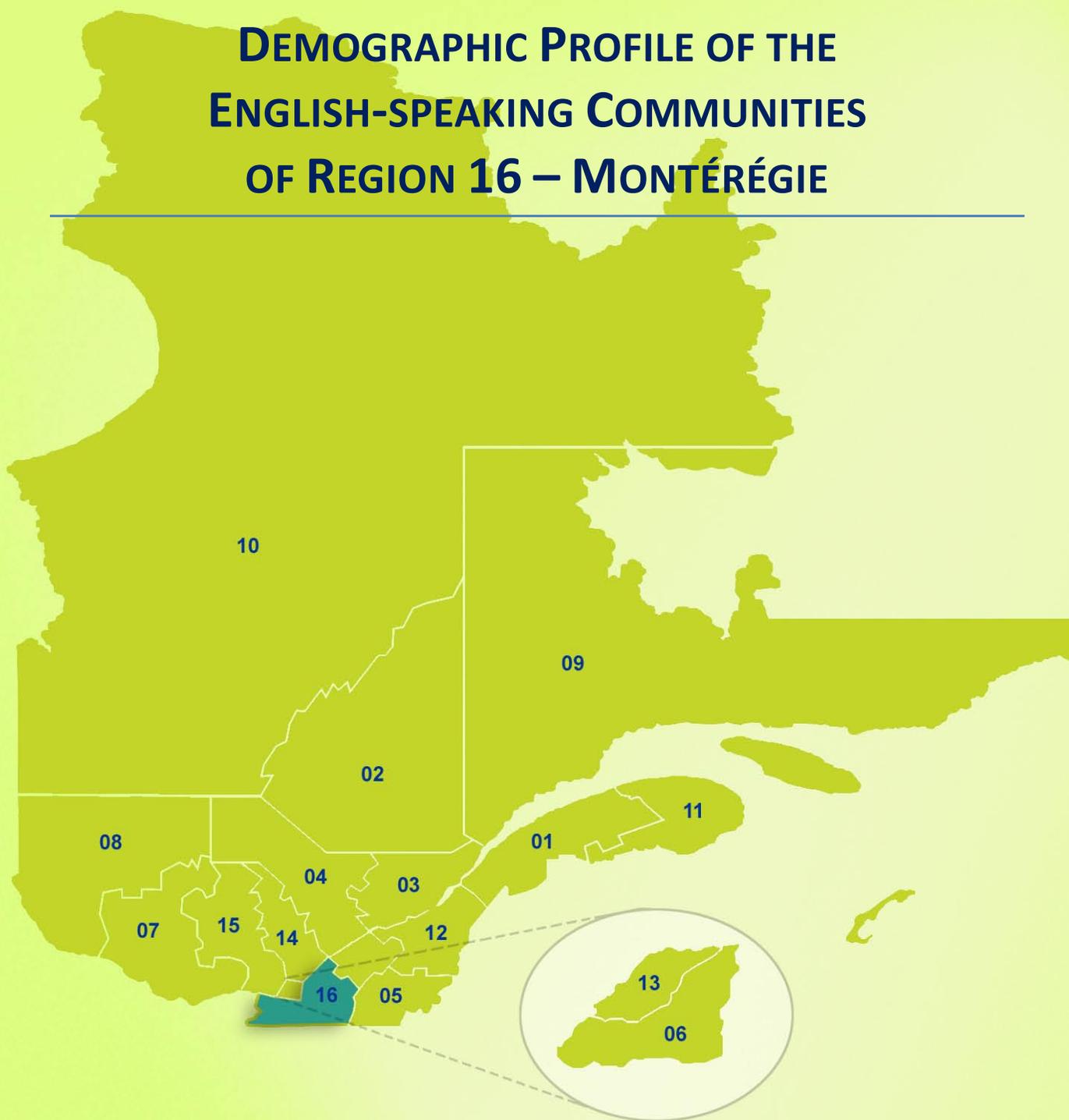
Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories



Quebec's English-Speaking Community Health Networks

- 1 Deux-Montagnes**
4 Korners Family Resource Centre
- 2 Côte-des-Neiges**
African Canadian Development & Prevention Network (ACDPN)
- 3 Laval**
AGAPE-The Youth & Parents
AGAPE Association Inc.
- 4 Saint-Léonard**
Canadian-Italian Community
Services of Quebec (REISA)
- 5 Montréal**
Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- 6 Saint Paul's River**
Coasters Association (LNSCH)
- 7 New Carlisle**
Committee for Anglophone
Social Action (CASA)
- 8 Grosse-Ile**
Council for Anglophone
Magdalen Islanders (CAMI-MINA)
- 9 Gatineau**
English Network of Resources
in Community Health (ENRICH-OHSSN)
- 10 Métis-sur-Mer**
Heritage Lower Saint-Lawrence
- 11 Québec City**
Jeffery Hale Community Partners
- 12 Thetford Mines**
Megantic English-Speaking
Community Development Corp.
(MCDC)
- 13 Rouyn-Noranda**
Neighbours Regional Association
of Rouyn-Noranda
- 14 Baie-Comeau**
North Shore Community Association
(NSCA)
- 15 Sherbrooke**
Townshippers' Association
- 16 Cowansville**
Townshippers' Association
- 17 Gaspé**
Vision Gaspé Percé Now
- 18 Vaudreuil-Dorion**
Vaudreuil-Solanges (C3S C3SS)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

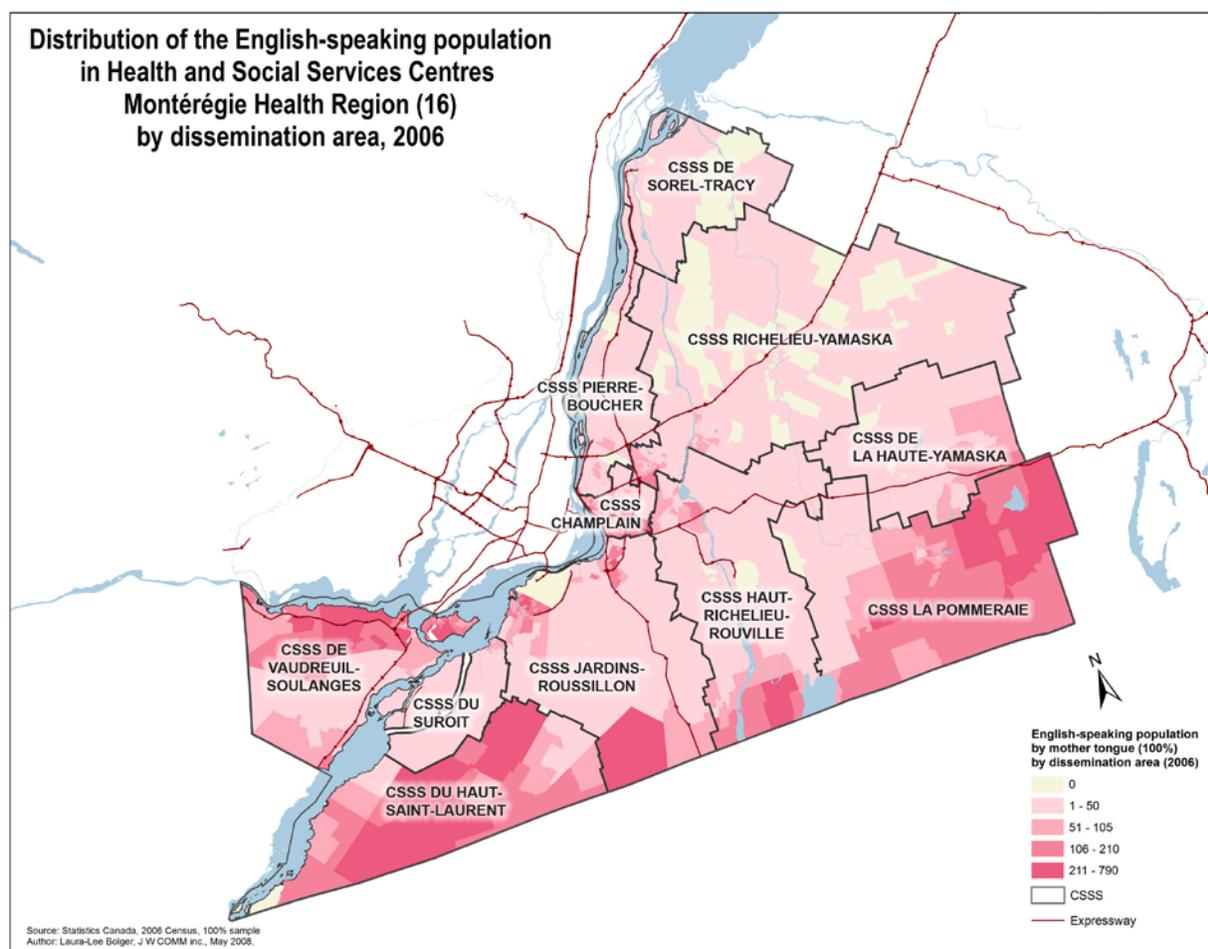
16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS la Pommeraie

Demographic Profile of CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska



¹ Excluding CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, which is covered in a separate document.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS LA POMMERAIE REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	16 - RSS de la Montérégie	1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	143,645	11,120
	percentage	13.4%	10.7%	22.9%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,190,635	37,488
	percentage	85.7%	88.9%	77.1%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,339,790	48,635
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<small>Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.</small>				

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 143,645 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 10.7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 11,120 Anglophones where they represent 22.9% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	11,120	37,488
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	23,995	215,385	1,610	6,363
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	18,635	150,510	1,325	4,465
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	2,220	9,120
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	40,755	358,350	3,550	12,465
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	19,640	141,165	2,415	5,076

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.7%	13.4%	14.5%	17.0%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	11.9%	11.9%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.3%	27.3%	20.0%	24.3%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.4%	30.1%	31.9%	33.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.7%	11.9%	21.7%	13.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 23,995 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 16.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,610 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS la Pommeraie Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 19,640 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 13.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 2,415 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 21.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is

much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS la Pommeraie.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	119,650	975,250	9,510	31,125
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	31,690	212,723	2,555	7,133
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	40,545	337,343	4,080	12,193
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	25,405	238,635	1,800	7,528
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	22,010	186,556	1,080	4,278
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	26.5%	21.8%	26.9%	22.9%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	33.9%	34.6%	42.9%	39.2%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	24.5%	18.9%	24.2%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.4%	19.1%	11.4%	13.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 31,690 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Montréal where they represent 26.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 2,555 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 26.9% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS la Pommeraie.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 22,010 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 18.4% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,080 Anglophone high earners where they represent 11.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraiie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	11,120	37,488
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	143,160	1,186,270	11,045	37,223
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	124,910	1,013,650	9,135	31,393
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	108,955	879,188	8,100	27,518
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	15,955	134,463	1,040	3,875
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	18,255	172,620	1,910	5,828
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	2,700	16,835	200	550
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	2,650	26,328	300	535
Living alone	119,655	856,350	12,905	129,455	1,410	4,745
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.7%	99.6%	99.3%	99.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	87.0%	85.1%	82.1%	83.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.9%	73.8%	72.8%	73.4%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	11.1%	11.3%	9.4%	10.3%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.7%	14.5%	17.2%	15.5%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%	1.4%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.0%	10.9%	12.7%	12.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 124,910 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 87% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 9,135 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 82.1% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS la Pommeraie.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 15,955 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 11.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,040 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 9.4% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS la Pommeraie. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS la Pommeraie Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present." (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 12,905 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,410 English-speakers living alone where they represent 12.7% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS la Pommeraie.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraié	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	1,450	3,453
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	3,665	26,788	250	490
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	2,995	18,410	130	325
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	5,830	33,515	295	730
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	5,590	40,950	540	1,350
65+ years	25,060	165,208	2,860	24,378	235	558
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	13.0%	9.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.3%	16.8%	15.5%	7.7%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.1%	12.2%	9.8%	7.3%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.4%	10.3%	13.3%	8.0%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	13.7%	11.4%	15.2%	10.8%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	14.6%	17.3%	9.7%	11.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 20,940 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 14.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS la Pommeraiie, we find 1,450 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 13% of the English-speaking population. This is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie.

Children (0-14) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,665 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS la Pommeraiie, we find 250 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 15.5% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Seniors (65+) Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,860 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 14.6% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population.

This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 235 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 9.7% of the Anglophone senior population. This is lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	1,450	3,453
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	20,940	144,045	1,445	3,448
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	14,685	85,753	805	1,800
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	10,815	54,133	560	1,288
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	3,865	31,618	245	510
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	6,260	58,288	640	1,650
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	375	2,130	0	60
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	1,330	11,755	155	235
Living alone	49,585	325,655	4,555	44,410	485	1,355
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	13.0%	9.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	13.1%	9.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.8%	8.5%	8.8%	5.7%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.9%	6.2%	6.9%	4.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	24.2%	23.5%	23.6%	13.2%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.3%	33.8%	33.5%	28.3%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	13.9%	12.7%	0.0%	10.9%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	50.2%	44.6%	51.7%	43.9%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	35.3%	34.3%	34.4%	28.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in Census Family Households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 14,685 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 11.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 805 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 8.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Persons in Lone-Parent Families Living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 3,865 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 24.2% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 245 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 23.6% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 4,555 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 485 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 34.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	9,510	31,130
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	2,220	9,120
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	40,750	358,353	3,555	12,470
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	55,870	470,080	5,865	16,705
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	13,060	102,596	1,195	3,623
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	18,510	168,256	2,095	6,353
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	13,340	158,785	975	5,595
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	5,125	68,685	320	2,270
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	4,830	60,798	370	2,338
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	20,765	159,513	1,005	4,283
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	8,640	68,930	295	1,720
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	6,490	53,498	335	1,495
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	5,865	48,365	315	1,375
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	2,045	15,428	75	325
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	2,310	22,468	135	760
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	23,820	138,515	1,345	3,168
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	11,740	69,575	335	1,183
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	8,610	53,325	605	1,520
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	46.7%	48.2%	61.7%	53.7%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	32.2%	31.5%	53.8%	39.7%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.4%	47.0%	58.9%	50.9%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.1%	16.3%	10.3%	18.0%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	12.6%	21.1%	14.4%	24.9%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	11.9%	17.0%	10.4%	18.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.4%	16.4%	10.6%	13.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.3%	21.2%	13.3%	18.9%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.9%	14.9%	9.4%	12.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	3.3%	4.4%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	3.4%	3.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%	3.8%	6.1%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.9%	14.2%	14.1%	10.2%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	28.9%	21.4%	15.1%	13.0%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.1%	14.9%	17.0%	12.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 55,870 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 46.7% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 5,865 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 61.7% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 13,060 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 32.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,195 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 53.8% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,510 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 45.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 2,095 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 58.9% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 23,820 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 1,345 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 14.1% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,740 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 28.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 335 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.1% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 8,610 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 21.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 605 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 17% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group.

Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	9,510	31,130
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	77,695	666,705	5,545	20,638
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	72,235	632,788	5,195	19,690
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	5,460	33,910	350	950
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	41,955	308,548	3,965	10,493
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.9%	68.4%	58.3%	66.3%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.0%	94.9%	93.7%	95.4%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.0%	5.1%	6.3%	4.6%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.1%	31.6%	41.7%	33.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 5,460 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Montérégie where they experience an unemployment rate of 7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 350 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.3%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS la Pommeraie Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 41,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 35.1% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 3,965 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 41.7% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1610 - CSSS la Pommeraie	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	136,935	1,128,275	10,770	35,693
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	85,110	695,815	7,460	22,910
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	18,185	194,593	1,460	5,145
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	24,425	219,530	1,430	7,288
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,210	18,333	420	353
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	62.2%	61.7%	69.3%	64.2%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.3%	17.2%	13.6%	14.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.8%	19.5%	13.3%	20.4%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	6.7%	1.6%	3.9%	1.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 85,110 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 62.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS la Pommeraie we find 7,460 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 69.3%. This is higher than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 9,210 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 6.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS la Pommeraie, we find 420 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 3.9%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE LA HAUTE-YAMASKA REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics	3
Demographic Size	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.¹⁵ The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.¹⁶

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program¹⁷ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

¹⁵ The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

¹⁶ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

¹⁷ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.¹⁸ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 10 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	16 - RSS de la Montérégie	1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	143,645	3,715
	percentage	13.4%	10.7%	4.3%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,190,635	82,643
	percentage	85.7%	88.9%	95.6%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,339,790	86,465
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 143,645 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 10.7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 3,715 Anglophones where they represent 4.3% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie.

¹⁸ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.¹⁹

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 11 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	3,715	82,643
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	23,995	215,385	530	14,733
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	18,635	150,510	450	10,723
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	820	22,320
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	40,755	358,350	1,155	25,023
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	19,640	141,165	760	9,845

¹⁹ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.7%	13.4%	14.3%	17.8%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	12.1%	13.0%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.3%	27.3%	22.1%	27.0%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.4%	30.1%	31.1%	30.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.7%	11.9%	20.5%	11.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 23,995 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 16.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 530 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 14.3% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than their share in the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 19,640 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 13.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 760 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 20.5% of the population. This is a higher share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is much higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.²⁰ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 12 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1611 - CSSS de la Haute- Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	119,650	975,250	3,185	67,910
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	31,690	212,723	690	14,943
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	40,545	337,343	1,300	26,440
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	25,405	238,635	655	16,875
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	22,010	186,556	540	9,648
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	26.5%	21.8%	21.7%	22.0%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	33.9%	34.6%	40.8%	38.9%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	24.5%	20.6%	24.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.4%	19.1%	17.0%	14.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 31,690 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Montréal where they represent 26.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that

²⁰ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 690 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 21.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 22,010 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 18.4% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 540 Anglophone high earners where they represent 17% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.²¹ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 13 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	3,715	82,643
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	143,160	1,186,270	3,705	82,383
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	124,910	1,013,650	3,085	69,315
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	108,955	879,188	2,575	60,373
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	15,955	134,463	510	8,938
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	18,255	172,620	620	13,070
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	2,700	16,835	30	1,090
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	2,650	26,328	90	1,870
Living alone	119,655	856,350	12,905	129,455	505	10,118
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.7%	99.6%	99.7%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	87.0%	85.1%	83.0%	83.9%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.9%	73.8%	69.3%	73.1%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	11.1%	11.3%	13.7%	10.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.7%	14.5%	16.7%	15.8%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.0%	10.9%	13.6%	12.2%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²¹ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families²²

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 124,910 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 87% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 3,085 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 83% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 15,955 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 11.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 510 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 13.7% of the population. This is much higher than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska Anglophone population is higher than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

²² Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 12,905 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 505 English-speakers living alone where they represent 13.6% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.²³ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 14 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	545	10,115
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	3,665	26,788	140	1,618
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	2,995	18,410	50	1,135
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	5,830	33,515	115	2,178
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	5,590	40,950	135	3,430
65+ years	25,060	165,208	2,860	24,378	105	1,755
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	14.7%	12.2%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.3%	16.8%	26.4%	11.0%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.1%	12.2%	11.1%	10.6%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.4%	10.3%	14.0%	9.8%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	13.7%	11.4%	11.7%	13.7%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	14.6%	17.3%	13.8%	17.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

²³ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 20,940 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 14.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 545 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 14.7% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is lower than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,665 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 140 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 26.4% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,860 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 14.6% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population.

This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 105 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 13.8% of the Anglophone senior population. This is much lower than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Table 15 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	545	10,115
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	20,940	144,045	545	10,110
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	14,685	85,753	315	5,735
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	10,815	54,133	205	3,785
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	3,865	31,618	110	1,945
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	6,260	58,288	230	4,375
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	375	2,130	10	110
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	1,330	11,755	40	770
Living alone	49,585	325,655	4,555	44,410	185	3,495
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	14.7%	12.2%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	14.7%	12.3%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.8%	8.5%	10.2%	8.3%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.9%	6.2%	8.0%	6.3%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	24.2%	23.5%	21.6%	21.8%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.3%	33.8%	37.1%	33.5%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	13.9%	12.7%	33.3%	10.1%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	50.2%	44.6%	44.4%	41.2%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	35.3%	34.3%	36.6%	34.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 14,685 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 11.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 315 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 10.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 3,865 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 24.2% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 110 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 21.6% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 4,555 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 185 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 36.6% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members²⁴.

Table 16 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	3,180	67,910
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	820	22,315
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	40,750	358,353	1,155	25,023
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	55,870	470,080	1,925	36,830
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	13,060	102,596	385	8,445
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	18,510	168,256	675	13,631
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	13,340	158,785	380	11,338
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	5,125	68,685	145	4,960
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	4,830	60,798	140	4,098
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	20,765	159,513	365	10,070
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	8,640	68,930	115	4,488
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	6,490	53,498	115	3,360
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	5,865	48,365	130	2,675
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	2,045	15,428	35	958
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	2,310	22,468	60	1,155
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	23,820	138,515	385	6,993
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	11,740	69,575	140	3,465
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	8,610	53,325	175	2,780
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	46.7%	48.2%	60.5%	54.2%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	32.2%	31.5%	47.0%	37.8%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.4%	47.0%	58.4%	54.5%

²⁴ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.1%	16.3%	11.9%	16.7%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	12.6%	21.1%	17.7%	22.2%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	11.9%	17.0%	12.1%	16.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.4%	16.4%	11.5%	14.8%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.3%	21.2%	14.0%	20.1%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.9%	14.9%	10.0%	13.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	4.1%	3.9%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	4.3%	4.3%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%	5.2%	4.6%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.9%	14.2%	12.1%	10.3%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	28.9%	21.4%	17.1%	15.5%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.1%	14.9%	15.2%	11.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 55,870 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montréal where they account for 46.7% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 1,925 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 60.5% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 13,060 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 32.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 385 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 47% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,510 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 45.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 675 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 58.4% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 23,820 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 385 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 12.1% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,740 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 28.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 140 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 17.1% of the Anglophone population. This is higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 8,610 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 21.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 175 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 15.2% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.²⁵

Table 17 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	3,180	67,910
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	77,695	666,705	1,820	46,410
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	72,235	632,788	1,720	44,163
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	5,460	33,910	105	2,250
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	41,955	308,548	1,360	21,500
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.9%	68.4%	57.2%	68.3%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.0%	94.9%	94.5%	95.2%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.0%	5.1%	5.8%	4.8%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.1%	31.6%	42.8%	31.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

²⁵ For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 5,460 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Montérégie where they experience an unemployment rate of 7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 105 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.8%. This is higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Out of the labour force²⁶

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 41,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 35.1% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 1,360 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 42.8% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality²⁷, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 18 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1611 - CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	136,935	1,128,275	3,575	78,095
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	85,110	695,815	2,060	44,003
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	18,185	194,593	665	18,135
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	24,425	219,530	675	14,848
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,210	18,333	180	1,113
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	62.2%	61.7%	57.6%	56.3%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.3%	17.2%	18.6%	23.2%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.8%	19.5%	18.9%	19.0%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	6.7%	1.6%	5.0%	1.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 85,110 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 62.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

²⁷ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska we find 2,060 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 57.6%. This is similar to the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

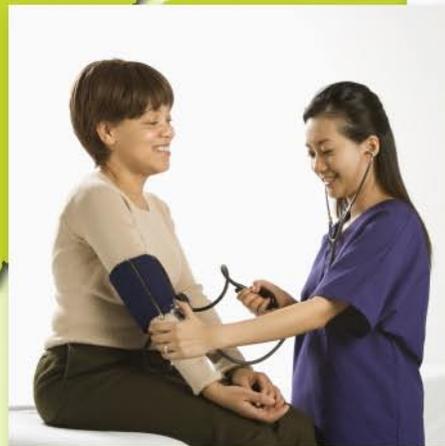
Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 9,210 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 6.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de la Haute-Yamaska, we find 180 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 5%. This is lower than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Baseline Data Report 2009–2010



prepared by the

CHSSN

**Community Health
and Social Services Network**

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

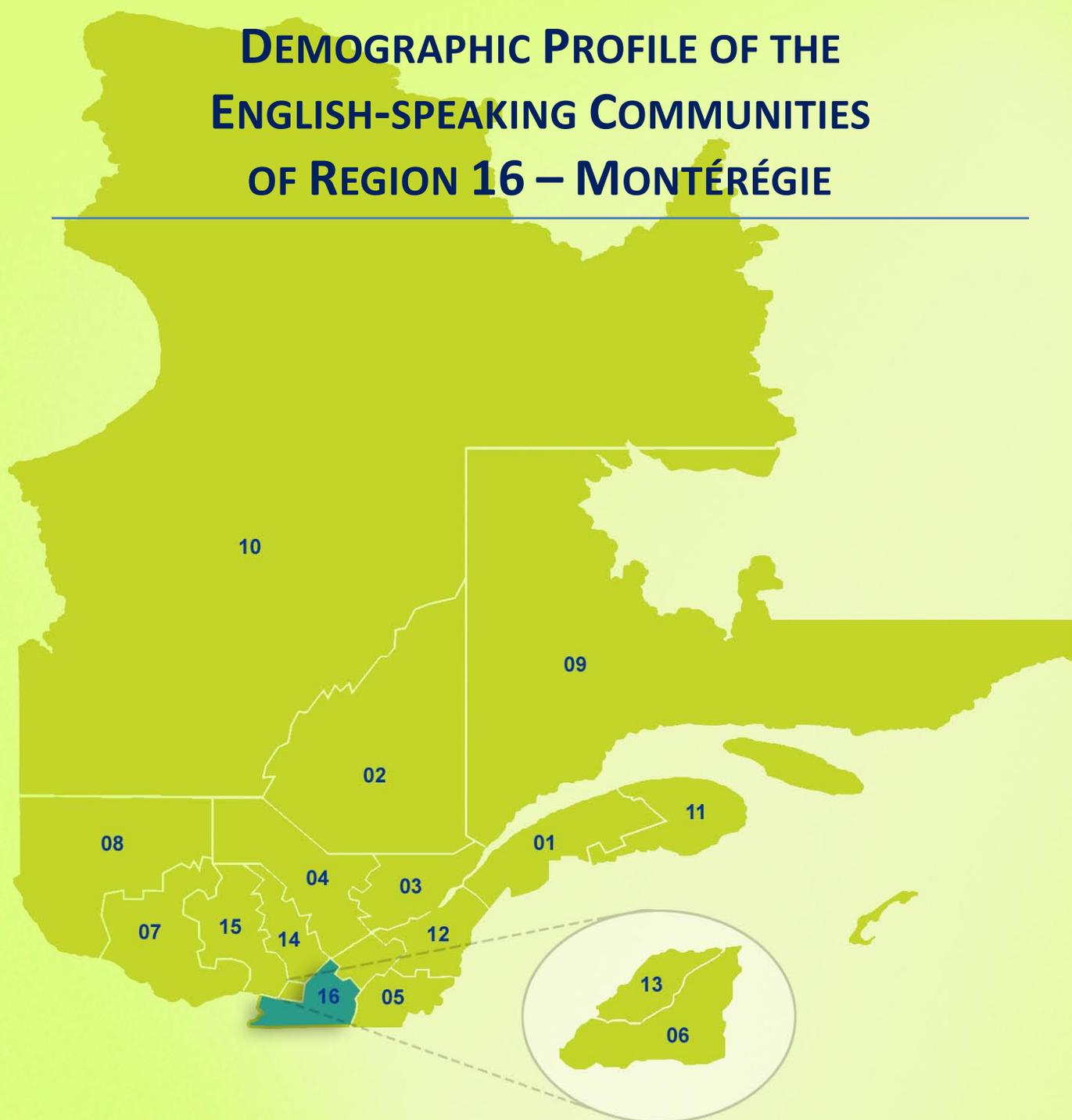
Joanne Pocock, PhD, Research Consultant

Jan Warnke, J W COMM Inc.

March 31, 2010

Demographic Profiles of Quebec's English-speaking Communities by selected CSSS Territories

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE



01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – Capitale-Nationale

04 Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

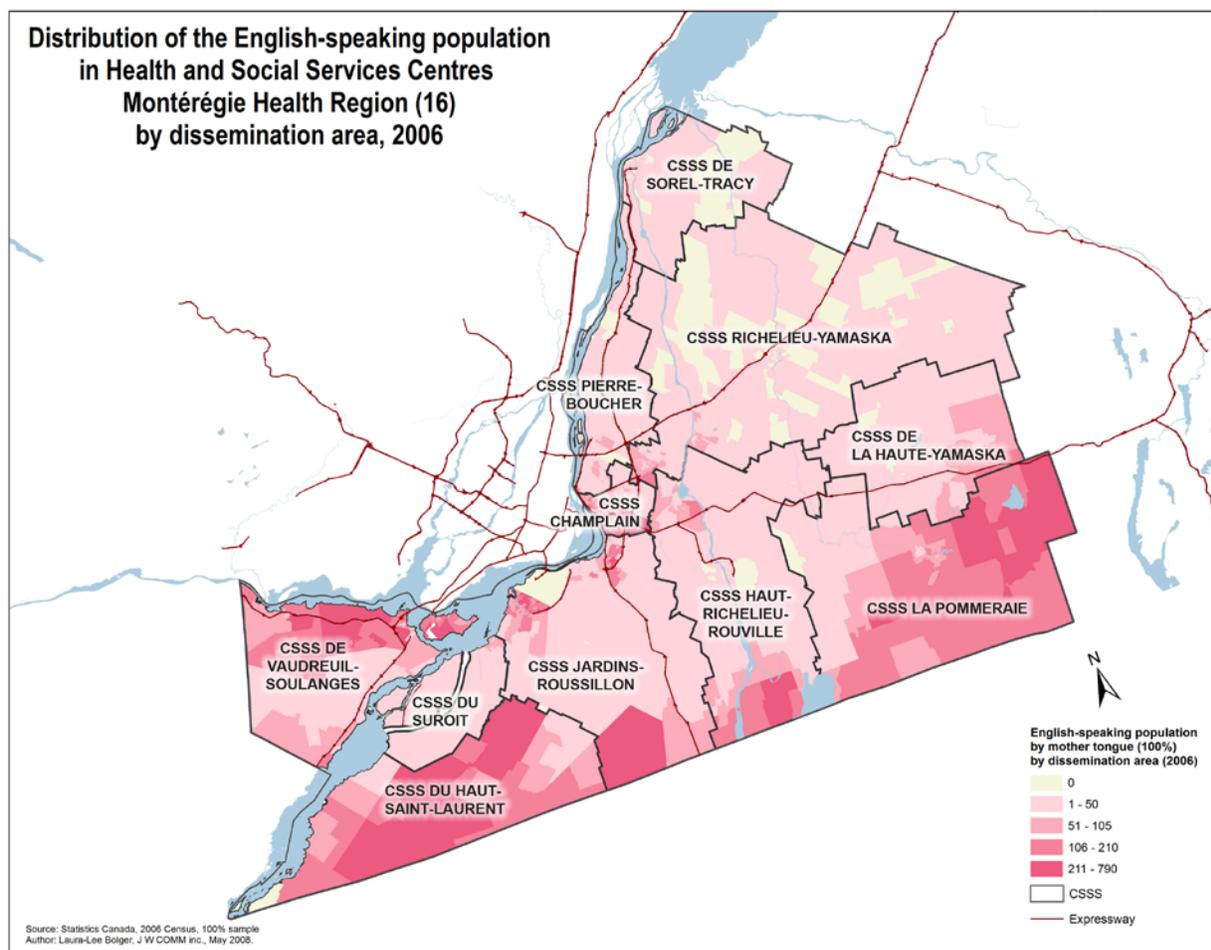
15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE¹

Contents

Demographic Profile of CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges



¹ CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges only; other CSSS branches for this region are covered in a separate document.

CHSSN

*Community Health
And Social Services Network*
Réseau communautaire de santé
et de services sociaux

Baseline Data Report 2009-2010

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF CSSS DE VAUDREUIL-SOULANGES REGION 16 – MONTÉRÉGIE

Produced by Dr. Joanne Pocock
and Jan Warnke

for the
Community Health and Social Services Network
(CHSSN)

March 2010

Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose of this document.....	1
Linguistic definitions.....	1
CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative.....	1
Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics.....	3
Demographic Size.....	4
Age Structure.....	5
Income	7
Household Living Arrangements.....	9
Low-Income Cut-off.....	12
Highest Educational Attainment.....	17
Labour Force Activity	21
Mobility 2001-2006.....	23
Sources and References	25

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document presents selected demographic characteristics of the English-speaking population of the CSSS territories in the areas covered by the organizations participating in the Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) of the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). The information presented is drawn from the 2006 Census of Canada.² The selection of characteristics is guided by their importance as determinants of the health status and vitality of Quebec's official language minority community.³

Linguistic definitions

There are numerous linguistic definitions that are used to identify the English-speaking population in Québec. The choice of linguistic indicator depends largely on the issue being examined. This report uses the [First Official Language Spoken](#) (FOLS) definition with multiple responses proportionally distributed since it best reflects the total English-speaking health service users in the province.

Other definitions include [Mother tongue](#) which refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. The [language most often spoken at home](#) is used to designate the home language. [Knowledge of official languages](#) indicates the official language in which a person can carry on a conversation. The [language used most often at work](#) indicates the language spoken most frequently at work.

CHSSN: Networking and Partnership Initiative

The CHSSN Networking and Partnership Initiative Program⁴ (NPI) is intended to support the development of the capacity of Quebec's English-speaking communities to ensure their vitality

² The data is from the long questionnaire of the Canadian Census which is administered to 20% of the Canadian population. Caution should be used in interpreting data in territories where there are low population counts. Due to rounding and data suppression to guarantee anonymity, the sums of individual items may not equal the total given. Accordingly, calculated percentages may not equal 100%.

³ National governments and health organizations around the world have identified a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors that have been demonstrated to have a strong influence on the health of populations and individuals. Health Canada outlines various determinants of health – some of which are social determinants – such as income and social status, social support networks, education, employment and working conditions, health services, physical and social environments, biology and genetic endowment, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, gender and culture See Health Canada.(1998) *Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff*, Health and Welfare Canada. See also, Raphael, Dennis. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.

⁴ http://www.chssn.org/En/Networking_Partnership.html

through cooperation and partnership with the health and social services system in order to improve, develop, and maintain access to the full range of services for Quebec's English-speaking minority communities. To achieve this, the Program funds the development of community networks within English-speaking communities consistent with the territories served by Quebec's health and social services centres (CSSS).

A community network is a formal grouping of community, institutional and other partners of the health and social services network. The goal is to improve access to health and social services through partnership initiatives, cooperation with and participation in the public system, provision of information on community needs, support for the volunteer and community resources sector, and the promotion of services adapted to the needs of English-speaking people.



Series of Tables – Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 - Population Size.....	4
Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population	5
Table 3 - Income	7
Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements	9
Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups.....	12
Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements.....	14
Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups	17
Table 8 - Labour Force Activity.....	21
Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)	23

Demographic Size

Studies have confirmed that language barriers affect access and quality of care for linguistic minority communities. Obstacles to communication can reduce recourse to preventative services; increase consultation time including the number of tests and the possibility of diagnostic and treatment errors; affect the quality of services requiring effective communication such as social services; reduce the probability of treatment compliance and reduce users' satisfaction with the services received.⁵ In the complex context of a medical situation, where the communication between care provider and patient is a key factor in the achievement of a positive health outcome, it is not surprising that the language spoken most often is considered the most effective. The treatment by health professionals of sensitive issues such as cancer, addiction, or depression, requires ease of communication as a feature of building trust and offering comfort to patients.

Table 1 - Population Size

Population Size		Province of Québec	16 - RSS de la Montérégie	1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges
FOLS - Anglophones	number	994,720	143,645	30,585
	percentage	13.4%	10.7%	25.6%
FOLS - Francophones	number	6,373,223	1,190,635	88,688
	percentage	85.7%	88.9%	74.2%
Total population	number	7,435,900	1,339,790	119,470
	percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

- Across Quebec, there are 994,720 English-speakers, representing 13.4% of Quebec's total population.
- There are 143,645 Anglophones living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 10.7% of the region's population. This is a lower share than the overall provincial share for Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 30,585 Anglophones where they represent 25.6% of the population. This is a higher proportion than that represented by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie.

⁵ See Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada. Also, Jacobs, E, and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.

Age Structure

The distribution of the English-speaking population across age categories, and the extent to which language majority and minority communities differ in accordance to age, is important in understanding their distinct health needs and resources. Each stage of life tends to be associated with specific health and social service needs. The way these needs are met by public provisions and families must also take the age and age-related competencies of the client group into consideration. Typically, the age structure of the majority is important in shaping the scope and design of available health services and programs. Improving the health and the vitality of all citizens residing in this CSSS requires awareness of the problems that are pressing for the minority and may be overlooked in the focus on the majority, and, awareness of problems that are shared by both language groups but are being met with solutions that are not equally accessible for both.

Research in recent years has underlined the crucial role of childhood development in the long-term health of individuals and communities. Like every age group, youth are characterized by health and social service needs specific to their stage of life. For example, the respondents of the Quebec Health and Social Survey (1998) aged 15-24 years of age reported the highest levels of psychological distress and survey respondents with high levels of psychological distress, were more likely to report suicidal ideas and suicidal attempts. Anglophone respondents to the survey were more than twice as likely as Francophones to perceive their mental health as poor.⁶

While the large portion of seniors does not necessarily mean a “sicker” group, it does imply an increased tendency towards health needs that are more characteristic of individuals in their later years. For example, chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes and heart disease are more prevalent among older individuals as well as are activity limitations that, we learn from the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998), are due primarily to mental health and osteoarticular (bone/joint) problems. Publicly provided home healthcare and home care services are likely to be in high demand by communities with a large number of seniors.

Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	30,585	88,688
0-14 years	159,660	1,068,283	23,995	215,385	7,065	17,988
15-24 years	134,400	808,725	18,635	150,510	3,485	9,855
25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	9,540	27,193
45-64 years	254,675	1,899,995	40,755	358,350	7,925	25,083
(continued) 65+ years	132,480	846,290	19,640	141,165	2,570	8,570

⁶ Pocock, J. (2008) “Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec’s Social and Health Survey Information.*” Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). Pp.115-126. www.chssn.org

Age Structure of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-14 years	16.1%	16.8%	16.7%	13.4%	23.1%	20.3%
15-24 years	13.5%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	11.4%	11.1%
25-44 years	31.5%	27.5%	28.3%	27.3%	31.2%	30.7%
45-64 years	25.6%	29.8%	28.4%	30.1%	25.9%	28.3%
65+ years	13.3%	13.3%	13.7%	11.9%	8.4%	9.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Children (aged 0-14)

- Across Quebec, there are 159,660 English-speaking children aged 0-14, representing 16.1% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of children in the Anglophone population is similar to that in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 23,995 English-speaking children aged 0-14 living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 16.7% of the population. The proportion of children in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This proportion is much higher than that formed by Anglophone children across the province.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 7,065 Anglophone children aged 0-14 where they represent 23.1% of the population. This is a higher share than that exhibited by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of children in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than their share in the CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges Francophone majority population.

Seniors (aged 65 and over)

- Across Quebec, there are 132,480 English-speaking seniors aged 65+ representing 13.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 19,640 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 13.7% of the population. This is a higher share than that of Anglophone seniors across the province. The proportion of seniors in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than their proportion in the Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,570 Anglophone seniors aged 65+ where they account for 8.4% of the population. This is a lower share than that of English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of seniors in the Anglophone

population is lower than their proportion in the Francophone majority population in the CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges.

Income

Long-standing and substantial research provides evidence that income is a key determinant of the level of health and well-being experienced by communities and their members. The Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) reveals a significant link between lower income households and the likelihood of a poor health status among Quebec citizens.⁷ For these vulnerable households barriers to access to public health services loom large as they cannot afford private care services nor are they likely to have access to work-related benefits or private insurance coverage.

Table 3 - Income

Population 15+ years, by Income Group	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Income groups	835,060	5,304,940	119,650	975,250	23,520	70,700
Under \$10,000	230,360	1,243,333	31,690	212,723	5,700	13,801
\$10,000 - \$29,999	299,310	1,954,988	40,545	337,343	6,120	22,278
\$30,000 - \$49,999	162,130	1,223,805	25,405	238,635	5,500	18,965
\$50,000 and over	143,255	882,816	22,010	186,556	6,200	15,653
Total - Income groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$10,000	27.6%	23.4%	26.5%	21.8%	24.2%	19.5%
\$10,000 - \$29,999	35.8%	36.9%	33.9%	34.6%	26.0%	31.5%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	19.4%	23.1%	21.2%	24.5%	23.4%	26.8%
\$50,000 and over	17.2%	16.6%	18.4%	19.1%	26.4%	22.1%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Earning less than \$10k

- Across Quebec, there are 230,360 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k. This group represents 27.6% of the 15+ English-speaking population. The proportion of Anglophones earning less than \$10k is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 31,690 English-speakers aged 15+ earning less than \$10k in the RSS de la Montréal where they represent 26.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that

⁷ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

experienced by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the Francophone majority population.

- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 5,700 English-speakers earning less than \$10k where they account for 24.2% of the population. This is a lower share than that experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of those earning less than \$10k in the CSSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges.

Earning \$50k and over

- Across Quebec, there are 143,255 Anglophones earning over \$50k representing 17.2% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of high earners in the Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 22,010 English-speakers earning over \$50k living in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 18.4% of the population. This is similar to the proportion of English-speaking high earners across the province. The proportion of high earners in the RSS English-speaking population is higher than the share of high earners in the Francophone majority population in the RSS.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 6,200 Anglophone high earners where they represent 26.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that experienced by Anglophone high earners across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of high earners in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion of high earners in the same CSSS Francophone majority population.

Household Living Arrangements

Household living arrangements may be used as an indicator of groups within a population who are vulnerable to a poor health status. For example, the Quebec Social and Health Survey (1998) revealed that parents of minors living in lone parent households were more likely to report food insecurity, high levels of psychological distress and having more than one health problem compared to parents with other household arrangements.⁸ Individuals living alone may lack the important health benefits of a strong support network in the event of activity limitations due to illness or aging.

Table 4 - Population by Household Living Arrangements

Population by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	994,720	6,373,223	143,645	1,190,635	30,585	88,688
Total - Persons in private households	991,735	6,336,945	143,160	1,186,270	30,525	88,403
Total - Persons in Census family households	820,545	5,186,923	124,910	1,013,650	27,635	78,085
Persons in married or common-law couples families	703,005	4,441,050	108,955	879,188	25,005	69,150
Persons in lone-parent families	117,540	745,870	15,955	134,463	2,635	8,935
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	171,190	1,150,013	18,255	172,620	2,885	10,315
Living with relatives	20,835	105,635	2,700	16,835	430	1,120
Living with non-relatives only	30,705	188,028	2,650	26,328	455	1,650
Living alone	119,655	856,350	12,905	129,455	2,000	7,543
Total - Household living arrangements	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total - Persons in private households	99.7%	99.4%	99.7%	99.6%	99.8%	99.7%
Total - Persons in Census family households	82.5%	81.4%	87.0%	85.1%	90.4%	88.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	70.7%	69.7%	75.9%	73.8%	81.8%	78.0%
Persons in lone-parent families	11.8%	11.7%	11.1%	11.3%	8.6%	10.1%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	17.2%	18.0%	12.7%	14.5%	9.4%	11.6%
Living with relatives	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Living with non-relatives only	3.1%	3.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%
Living alone	12.0%	13.4%	9.0%	10.9%	6.5%	8.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

⁸ For discussion of the survey, see Pocock, J. (2008) "Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. *Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information.*" Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN). www.chssn.org

Living in census families⁹

- Across Quebec, there are 820,545 Anglophones Living in census families. This group represents 82.5% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones Living in census families is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 124,910 English-speakers Living in census families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 87% of the population. This is a higher share than that comprised by the provincial English-speaking population. The proportion of those Living in census families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 27,635 English-speakers Living in census families where they account for 90.4% of the population. This is a higher share than that accounted for by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of persons Living in census families in the Anglophone population is similar to the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges.

Living in lone-parent families

- Across Quebec, there are 117,540 English-speakers living in lone-parent families. This group represents 11.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families is similar to the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 15,955 English-speakers living in lone-parent families in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 11.1% of the population. The proportion of those living in lone-parent families in the RSS English-speaking population is similar to the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,635 English-speakers living in lone-parent families where they represent 8.6% of the population. This is lower than the proportion represented by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges. The proportion of Anglophones living in lone-parent families in the CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges Anglophone population is lower than the proportion, we find for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

⁹ Under Statistics Canada's terminology, a census family refers "to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present."

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Living alone

- Across Quebec, there are 119,655 English-speakers living alone. This group represents 12% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones living alone is lower than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 12,905 English-speakers living alone in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 9% of the population. This is a lower share than that accounted for by the provincial Anglophone population. The proportion of those living alone in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,000 English-speakers living alone where they represent 6.5% of the population. This is a lower share than that exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region. The proportion of those living alone in the CSSS Anglophone population is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges.

Low-Income Cut-off

Although there is no official measure of poverty in Canada, the Statistics Canada measure of Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) is probably the best known. Commonly known as the “poverty line”, LICO uses the income levels of a given family and considers how large a share of its income is spent on necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. If the amount a family spends is 20% higher than an average family in a year, it falls into the low income cut-off category. People who live below a set of income cut-offs may be said to live in “straitened circumstances”.¹⁰ The following table considers the population living below LICO by language, administrative territory and age group.

Table 5 - Population Living Below LICO, Within Age Groups

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) Level, Across Age Groups	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Age groups	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	2,885	7,505
0-14 years	35,605	179,618	3,665	26,788	640	1,448
15-24 years	35,985	146,435	2,995	18,410	345	708
25-44 years	74,855	258,773	5,830	33,515	785	1,795
45-64 years	47,330	266,655	5,590	40,950	720	2,223
65+ years	25,060	165,208	2,860	24,378	395	1,333
Proportion of those below LICO within the age group						
Total - Age groups	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	9.4%	8.5%
0-14 years	22.3%	16.8%	15.3%	16.8%	9.1%	8.0%
15-24 years	26.8%	18.1%	16.1%	12.2%	9.9%	7.2%
25-44 years	23.9%	14.8%	14.4%	10.3%	8.2%	6.6%
45-64 years	18.6%	14.0%	13.7%	11.4%	9.1%	8.9%
65+ years	18.9%	19.5%	14.6%	17.3%	15.4%	15.6%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.

Population living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given age group with the total number in that age group as presented in Table 2 - Age Structure of the Population of this document.

¹⁰ See “Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure” August 2009 by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada for a breakdown on various Low Income Measurements. Available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>

- Across Quebec, there are 218,835 English-speakers living below LICO. This group accounts for 22% of the population. The proportion of Anglophones living below LICO is much higher than the proportion doing so in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 20,940 English-speakers living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 14.6% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion found in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than the proportion for Quebec Anglophones in general.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,885 English-speakers living below LICO where they represent 9.4% of the English-speaking population. This is higher than the proportion for the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those living below LICO in the CSSS English-speaking population is higher than the proportion for English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie.

Children (0-14) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 35,605 English-speaking children living below LICO. This group represents 22.3% of the population of children. The proportion of Anglophone children living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found for children in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 3,665 English-speaking children living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 15.3% of the regional Anglophone children's population. The proportion of children living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority children's population. This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking children across the province.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 640 English-speaking children living below LICO where they represent 9.1% of the Anglophone children's population. This proportion is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority children's population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those children living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speaking children across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Seniors (65+) living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 25,060 English-speaking seniors living below LICO. This group represents 18.9% of the English-speaking senior population. The proportion of Anglophone seniors living below LICO is similar to the proportion of seniors living below LICO in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 2,860 English-speaking seniors living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 14.6% of the regional English-speaking senior population. The proportion of those seniors living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking senior population is lower than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority senior population.

This proportion is lower than that experienced by English-speaking seniors across the province.

- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 395 English-speaking seniors living below LICO where they represent 15.4% of the Anglophone senior population. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority senior population living below LICO in the same CSSS. The proportion of seniors living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion experienced by English-speaking seniors across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Table 6 - Population Living Below LICO, by Household Living Arrangements

Population Living Below the Low-Income Cut-off Level (LICO), by Household Living Arrangements	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Household living arrangements	218,835	1,016,688	20,940	144,040	2,885	7,505
Total - Persons in private households	218,840	1,016,688	20,940	144,045	2,880	7,503
Total - Persons in Census family households	144,340	574,715	14,685	85,753	2,070	4,693
Persons in married or common-law couples families	107,120	369,775	10,815	54,133	1,600	3,230
Persons in lone-parent families	37,225	204,935	3,865	31,618	475	1,463
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	74,490	441,975	6,260	58,288	815	2,813
Living with relatives	5,130	19,180	375	2,130	45	85
Living with non-relatives only	19,775	97,140	1,330	11,755	185	645
Living alone	49,585	325,655	4,555	44,410	580	2,085
Proportion of those below LICO by household living arrangements						
Total - Household living arrangements	22.0%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	9.4%	8.5%
Total - Persons in private households	22.1%	16.0%	14.6%	12.1%	9.4%	8.5%
Total - Persons in Census family households	17.6%	11.1%	11.8%	8.5%	7.5%	6.0%
Persons in married or common-law couples families	15.2%	8.3%	9.9%	6.2%	6.4%	4.7%
Persons in lone-parent families	31.7%	27.5%	24.2%	23.5%	18.0%	16.4%
Total - Persons in non-Census family households	43.5%	38.4%	34.3%	33.8%	28.2%	27.3%
Living with relatives	24.6%	18.2%	13.9%	12.7%	10.5%	7.6%
Living with non-relatives only	64.4%	51.7%	50.2%	44.6%	40.7%	39.1%
Living alone	41.4%	38.0%	35.3%	34.3%	29.0%	27.6%
Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French. The percentages shown here are calculated against the total in a particular age group for linguistic groups in the given territories.						

Persons in census family households living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- The percentages given here compare the number below LICO in a given household living arrangement with the total number in that arrangement as presented in Table 4 - Household Living Arrangements in this document.
- Across Quebec, there are 144,340 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO. This group represents 17.6% of the Anglophone population in census family households. The proportion of English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO is much higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living below LICO in census family households.
- There are 14,685 English-speaking persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 11.8% of the regional English-speaking population. The proportion of persons in census family households living below LICO in the RSS English-speaking population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. The proportion in the RSS English-speaking population is lower than that found in the provincial English-speaking population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,070 English-speakers persons in census family households living below LICO where they account for 7.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons in census family households living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion found in the Anglophone population of the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Persons in lone-parent families living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 37,225 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO. This group represents 31.7% of the English-speaking population living in lone-parent families. The proportion of English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO is higher than the proportion found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living in lone parent families.
- There are 3,865 English-speaking persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 24.2% of the regional Anglophone lone-parent family population. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that found in the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 475 English-speakers persons in lone-parent families living below LICO where they account for 18% of the Anglophone lone-parent family population. This is higher than the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority lone-parent family population in the same CSSS. The proportion of persons in lone-parent families living below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Persons living alone and living below the low income cut-off (LICO)

- Across Quebec, there are 49,585 English-speaking persons living alone and below LICO. This group represents 41.4% of the Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of Anglophones persons living alone and below LICO is higher than that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec living alone.
- There are 4,555 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 35.3% of the regional Anglophone population living alone. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 580 English-speakers persons living alone and below LICO where they represent 29% of the Anglophone population living alone. This is similar to the proportion experienced by the Francophone majority population living alone in the same CSSS. The proportion of those persons living alone and below LICO in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Highest Educational Attainment

In many ways, education is an important determinant of the health status of a community. In Canada, the level of education achieved by an individual tends to be an indicator of social status, and ideally, a predictor of economic opportunity. The overall level of health literacy and preventative health practice enjoyed by a community also tends to be associated with the years of schooling by those included among its members¹¹.

Table 7 - Highest Educational Certification, for Selected Age Groups

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	23,515	70,695
	25-44 years	313,505	1,749,930	40,620	325,225	9,540	27,193
	45-64 years	254,680	1,899,995	40,750	358,353	7,920	25,090
High school certificate or less	Total	373,040	2,514,340	55,870	470,080	9,155	32,898
	25-44 years	94,615	523,153	13,060	102,596	2,660	8,003
	45-64 years	110,255	875,428	18,510	168,256	2,735	11,790
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	77,560	866,628	13,340	158,785	2,595	12,908
	25-44 years	31,600	370,115	5,125	68,685	1,085	5,923
	45-64 years	27,380	335,188	4,830	60,798	1,065	5,003
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	135,330	855,493	20,765	159,513	5,265	11,975
	25-44 years	60,410	362,373	8,640	68,930	2,615	6,243
	45-64 years	36,530	282,198	6,490	53,498	1,665	3,620
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	43,450	256,745	5,865	48,365	1,120	3,208
	25-44 years	18,140	83,445	2,045	15,428	365	1,253
	45-64 years	14,840	113,120	2,310	22,468	505	1,420
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	205,690	811,738	23,820	138,515	5,375	9,718
	25-44 years	108,740	410,853	11,740	69,575	2,820	5,768
	45-64 years	65,670	294,060	8,610	53,325	1,945	3,250
High school certificate or less	Total	44.7%	47.4%	46.7%	48.2%	38.9%	46.5%
	25-44 years	30.2%	29.9%	32.2%	31.5%	27.9%	29.4%
	45-64 years	43.3%	46.1%	45.4%	47.0%	34.5%	47.0%

¹¹ For further discussion of education as a health determinant and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See Also, D. Raphael. (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Highest Educational Certification, by Selected Age Groups		Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montréal		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
		English	French	English	French	English	French
<i>(continued)</i> Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	Total	9.3%	16.3%	11.1%	16.3%	11.0%	18.3%
	25-44 years	10.1%	21.2%	12.6%	21.1%	11.4%	21.8%
	45-64 years	10.8%	17.6%	11.9%	17.0%	13.4%	19.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	Total	16.2%	16.1%	17.4%	16.4%	22.4%	16.9%
	25-44 years	19.3%	20.7%	21.3%	21.2%	27.4%	23.0%
	45-64 years	14.3%	14.9%	15.9%	14.9%	21.0%	14.4%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	Total	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%
	25-44 years	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	3.8%	4.6%
	45-64 years	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%	5.7%
University certificate, diploma or degree	Total	24.6%	15.3%	19.9%	14.2%	22.9%	13.7%
	25-44 years	34.7%	23.5%	28.9%	21.4%	29.6%	21.2%
	45-64 years	25.8%	15.5%	21.1%	14.9%	24.6%	13.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Population aged 15+, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 373,040 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less. This group accounts for 44.7% of the 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the 15+ Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 55,870 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montréal where they account for 46.7% of the regional 15+ Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 9,155 Anglophones 15+ with a high school diploma or less where they represent 38.9% of the Anglophone 15+ population. This is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority 15+ population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those 15+ with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by the Anglophones across the RSS de la Montréal region.

Population 25-44, high school diploma or less

- Across Quebec, there are 94,615 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 30.2% of the Anglophone population aged 25 to 44. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec in the same age cohort.
- There are 13,060 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 32.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population in that age group. This proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province in the same age cohort.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,660 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 27.9% of the Anglophone 45-64 cohort. This is lower than the proportion in the Francophone majority 45-64 cohort in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Population 45-64, high school diploma or less

- In Quebec, there are 110,255 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less. This group represents 43.3% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less is lower than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 18,510 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 45.4% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the RSS Anglophone population is similar to the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is higher than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,735 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less where they comprise 34.5% of the Anglophone population. This is much lower than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a high school diploma or less in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS.

Population aged 15+, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 205,690 Anglophone 15+ with a university degree or higher. This group represents 24.6% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.

- There are 23,820 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 19.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those 15+ with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 5,375 Anglophones 15+ with a university degree or higher where they represent 22.9% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of 15+ with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 25-44, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 108,740 Anglophone aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher. This group accounts for 34.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 11,740 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 28.9% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,820 Anglophones aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 29.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 25-44 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Population 45-64, university degree or higher

- In Quebec, there are 65,670 Anglophone aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher. This group represents 25.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher is much higher than that found in the same age cohort in the Francophone majority population in Quebec.
- There are 8,610 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 21.1% of the regional Anglophone population. The proportion of those aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This RSS Anglophone proportion is lower than that exhibited by the province's Anglophones.

- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 1,945 Anglophones aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher where they comprise 24.6% of the Anglophone population. This is much higher than the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of aged 45-64 with a university degree or higher in the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the region.

Labour Force Activity

The rate and type of labour force participation experienced by a community and its members is strongly associated with health status. In industrial nations like Canada, labour force activity is linked with level of income as well as the level of social integration enjoyed by a group. Employment is an important source of social identity and a key context for the establishment of a social support network that extends beyond the workplace. For an individual, work is an important source of the self-esteem and sense of control typically associated with good mental health.¹²

Table 8 - Labour Force Activity

Labour Force Activity	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Labour force activity	835,065	5,304,940	119,650	975,253	23,515	70,695
In the labour force	539,070	3,465,863	77,695	666,705	17,150	51,703
Employed	491,420	3,235,795	72,235	632,788	16,200	49,538
Unemployed	47,645	230,073	5,460	33,910	945	2,163
Out of the labour force	295,995	1,839,078	41,955	308,548	6,365	18,993
Total - Labour force activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the labour force	64.6%	65.3%	64.9%	68.4%	72.9%	73.1%
Employed	91.2%	93.4%	93.0%	94.9%	94.5%	95.8%
Unemployed	8.8%	6.6%	7.0%	5.1%	5.5%	4.2%
Out of the labour force	35.4%	34.7%	35.1%	31.6%	27.1%	26.9%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

¹² For further discussion of employment and working conditions as health determinants and the Population Health Model see J. Carter, *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*, Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org, March 2003. See also D. Raphael (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. (pp.1-18, 235-51) Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. 2002

Unemployed

- Across Quebec, there are 47,645 Anglophones who are unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.8%. The unemployment rate of Quebec Anglophones is much higher than the unemployment rate of the Francophone majority.
- There are 5,460 unemployed Anglophones in the RSS de la Montérégie where they experience an unemployment rate of 7%. The unemployment rate of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the unemployment rate in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their unemployment rate is lower than that experienced by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 945 unemployed Anglophones resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.5%. This is much higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The unemployment rate of the CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges Anglophone population is lower than the unemployment rate experienced by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Out of the labour force¹³

- Across Quebec, there are 295,995 Anglophones out of the labour force. This group represents 35.4% of the Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of Anglophones out of the labour force is similar to that found in the Francophone majority population in Quebec age 15+.
- There are 41,955 English-speakers out of the labour force in the RSS de la Montérégie where they comprise 35.1% of the regional Anglophone population aged 15+. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the RSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. This Anglophone RSS proportion is lower than that exhibited by the provincial Anglophone population.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 6,365 English-speakers aged 15+ out of the labour force where they account for 27.1% of the Anglophone population. This is similar to the proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those out of the labour force in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by English-speakers across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

¹³ The Statistics Canada category “[out of the labour force](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf)” refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the past week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, and seasonal workers in an “off” season who were not looking for work because of a long-term illness or disability.

(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>)

Mobility 2001-2006

The pattern of movement by a population with respect to specific administrative and geographical boundaries is a factor in assessing its demographic vitality¹⁴, level of social cohesion and state of social support networks. Accessible public health and social service information is crucial in areas where a sizable percentage of the minority populations may not have an established network of family and friends. This is especially true in areas where the Anglophone community tends to be characterized by a greater percentage of newcomers from outside the province of Quebec and outside of Canada.

Table 9 - Recent Mobility (2001-2006)

Recent Mobility of the Population	Province of Québec		16 - RSS de la Montérégie		1612 - CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges	
	English	French	English	French	English	French
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	949,260	6,062,350	136,935	1,128,275	28,285	83,415
Non-movers	577,005	3,763,078	85,110	695,815	15,175	49,093
Non-migrants	188,590	1,255,443	18,185	194,593	2,780	11,368
Intraprovincial migrants	82,480	884,918	24,425	219,530	8,110	21,508
arrived from outside Quebec	101,175	158,908	9,210	18,333	2,220	1,441
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-movers	60.8%	62.1%	62.2%	61.7%	53.7%	58.9%
Non-migrants	19.9%	20.7%	13.3%	17.2%	9.8%	13.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	14.6%	17.8%	19.5%	28.7%	25.8%
arrived from outside Quebec	10.7%	2.6%	6.7%	1.6%	7.8%	1.7%

Source: 2006 Census of Canada, 20% sample. The linguistic concept used is First Official Language Spoken with multiple responses proportionately distributed between the English and the French.

Non-movers 2001-2006

- Across Quebec in 2006, there were 577,005 Anglophones who were non-movers. This group represents 60.8% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of non-movers for Quebec Anglophones is similar to that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There were 85,110 Anglophone non-movers in the RSS de la Montérégie where they represent 62.2% of the regional Anglophone population. The non-mover proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the non-mover proportion in the RSS

¹⁴ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health (2002) was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate and age structure. See *Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities* (CCESMC) 2002. Report to the Federal Minister of Health, Ottawa: Health Canada.

Francophone majority population. Their non-mover proportion is higher than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.

- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges we find 15,175 Anglophone non-movers, which means that the non-mover proportion is 53.7%. This is lower than the non-mover proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of Anglophones non-movers in the CSSS Anglophone population is lower than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Arrivals from outside Quebec, 2001-2006

- Across Quebec, there are 101,175 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec between 2001 and 2006. This in-migrant group represents 10.7% of the Anglophone population. The proportion of arrivals from outside Quebec within the Quebec Anglophone population is much higher than that found in Quebec's Francophone majority.
- There are 9,210 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec to the RSS de la Montérégie where they account for 6.7% of the regional Anglophone population. The in-migrant proportion of the RSS Anglophone population is much higher than the in-migrant proportion in the RSS Francophone majority population. Their in-migrant proportion is lower than that exhibited by Anglophones across the province.
- In CSSS de Vaudreuil-Soulanges, we find 2,220 Anglophones who arrived from outside Quebec resulting in an in-migrant proportion of 7.8%. This is higher than the in-migrant proportion exhibited by the Francophone majority population in the same CSSS. The proportion of those who arrived from outside Quebec within the CSSS Anglophone population is higher than the proportion exhibited by Anglophones across the RSS de la Montérégie region.

Sources and References

- Bowen, S. (2001). *Language Barriers in Access to Health Care*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Carter, J. (2003). *A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach*. Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), www.chssn.org
- Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities (CCESMC) 2002, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Galabuzi, G. (2002). "Social Exclusion" in Raphael, D (ed.) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc. pp.235-251.
- Health Canada (1998). Taking Action on population health: a position paper for Health Promotion and Programs Branch staff. Health and Welfare Canada.
- Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (2009). "Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure" August 2009, available online at <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/publications>
- Jacobs, E., and A. Chen, L. Karliner, N. Agger-Gupta & S. Mutha. (2006). "The Need for More Research on Language Barriers in Health Care: A Proposed Research Agenda". *The Millbank Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No.1, pp.111-133.
- Pocock, J. (2008). Baseline Data Report 2007-2008. Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information. Community Health and Social Services Network. (CHSSN). www.chssn.org
- Raphael, D. (Ed.) (2002) *Social Determinants of Health: Canadian Perspectives*. Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). 2006 Census of Canada, Ottawa. Series of tables delivered to the Community Health and Social Services Network.